

## China backs Arab peace efforts

PEKING (AP) — Chinese Premier Zhan Ziyang has said that China is willing to work with Arab nations to ease the tension in the Gulf, the state-run Xinhua news agency reported. Mr. Zhao, speaking at a meeting on Saturday with Jordanian Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, said China hopes Iran and Iraq will end their war on terms acceptable to both sides. He urged them to enquire with the U.N. Security Council in achieving peace. Xinhua said, the July 20 United Nations ceasefire resolution "provides a good basis for political settlement to the Iran-Iraq conflict." Mr. Zhao was quoted as saying, Mr. Masri said the resolution was balanced and took into consideration the interests of both sides. Mr. Masri heads a six-member Arab League delegation that arrived Friday to discuss the Gulf situation with Chinese leaders. On Saturday, he expressed satisfaction with China's clear-cut position, Xinhua said. Earlier Saturday, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met with Mr. Masri and reiterated China's position of strict neutrality and active reconciliation, Xinhua said. The United States and others say China, a permanent member of the Security Council, is a major supplier of arms to Iran.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية والرأي

## Cheysson hopeful over peace prospects

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad discussed the Middle East and relations with the European Community Sunday with visiting EC Commissioner Claude Cheysson, the Syrian news agency (SANA), reported. The talks were attended by Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharran. Mr. Cheysson later left Damascus. Speaking before his departure, Mr. Cheysson expressed hope that an urgent Arab summit would discuss prospects of an international peace conference on the Middle East as well as launch moves to end the Gulf war. He said there was a "good chance" for holding the proposed peace conference. "My talks with the Syrian leadership centered on the sought international conference on the Middle East. I would carry the impressions I gathered during my stay here to the EC," said Mr. Cheysson. He refused to elaborate. On the EC's stand on the increasing tension in the Gulf, Mr. Cheysson said that although the 12-member bloc's relations with the area focused more on economic aspects, it believed that "freedom of navigation" should be maintained in the Gulf area. He described the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war as "the deterioration of civilisation."

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## Saudi interior minister due today

AMMAN (Petra) — Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayef bin Abdul Aziz is due here today on an official three-day visit to Jordan during which he will be received in audience by His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. The Saudi minister will also hold talks with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Minister of Interior Rajai Dajani dealing with bolstering Saudi Arabian-Jordanian cooperation in security affairs. Prince Nayef will be accompanied by an official delegation.

## Morocco suggests Islamic summit

RABAT (R) — Morocco has suggested that an extraordinary Islamic summit conference be held to discuss the violence during this year's pilgrimage to Mecca, diplomatic sources said on Sunday. The suggestion was conveyed on Saturday to chiefs of diplomatic missions from Islamic countries in Rabat by Prime Minister Azzeddine Laraki, the sources said. A special summit was first proposed by Egypt after more than 400 pilgrims died on July 31 in violence following a demonstration in Islam's holiest city by pilgrims from Iran. The last regular summit, the 5th organised by the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), was held in Kuwait in January.

## Argentines vote

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — Nineteen million Argentines voted Sunday in national elections that could derail President Raul Alfonsin's efforts at constitutional reform and cost his ruling party its narrow majority in the House of Deputies. Voting began at 8 a.m. (1100 GMT) in 74,000 polling places from frigid Tierra del Fuego to the Bolivian border in elections for half of the 254 seats in the lower house, 21 of the 22 provincial governors and almost 10,000 mayoral and municipal posts. Voting in Argentina is obligatory.

## Ozal calls elections

ANKARA (AP) — Premier Turgut Ozal, without waiting for the result of a crucial referendum, called Sunday for early elections a year ahead of schedule. Mr. Ozal made his announcement immediately after polls closed on a referendum vote on lifting constitutional bans which forbid several dozen former politicians from joining parties or seeking elective office until 1992 (See page 2). Mr. Ozal said the executive committee of his ruling Motherland Party had decided to call for early elections in November.

## Siamese twins successfully separated

BALTIMORE (AP) — A 70-member team at Johns Hopkins Hospital on Sunday successfully separated seven-month-old Siamese twins joined at the head in a complicated operation that doctors said had a 50 per cent chance of succeeding. The operation on the West German twins began early Saturday and was completed at 5:10 a.m. (0910 GMT) Sunday morning, said a spokeswoman for the hospital's children's centre. "At the end of the 22-hour operation, the boys — Patrick and Benjamin Binder — who are now two separate boys — were in critical but stable condition," she said.

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## King, opening national conference on education, calls for qualitative reform

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein said Sunday the momentum of education in Jordan was decelerating in terms of quality and called for a timely review and reform of the education system towards a better adjustment to the pressing demands of a fast-changing world.

Opening a national conference on education, the King said the focus of education should be on quality rather than quantity so that students are trained and prepared in a way that makes the best out of the Kingdom's available resources.

"This is why we directed the government two years ago to begin a process reviewing and

reforming the education system in preparation for drawing up a new educational policy that guarantees our children a safe transition into the twenty-first century," the King told the conference.

The King said His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan supervised the review and reform process since its initiation and that he

himself took part in discussions of the national committee established for this purpose.

"Review and reform reacquaint the country's systems and institutions," the King said in his speech at the Royal Cultural Centre on Sunday. The process of review and reform "is a course we have always followed and preserved... it is time for its implementation in the field of education by employing our experience and knowledge," the King added.

He said four principles should guide the revamping of the education system and policy. He said the four principles were:

— Preserving of a qualitative balance between resources and the population.

— Safeguarding the balance between the Jordanian national character and the world's cultures.

— Adjusting to changing times.

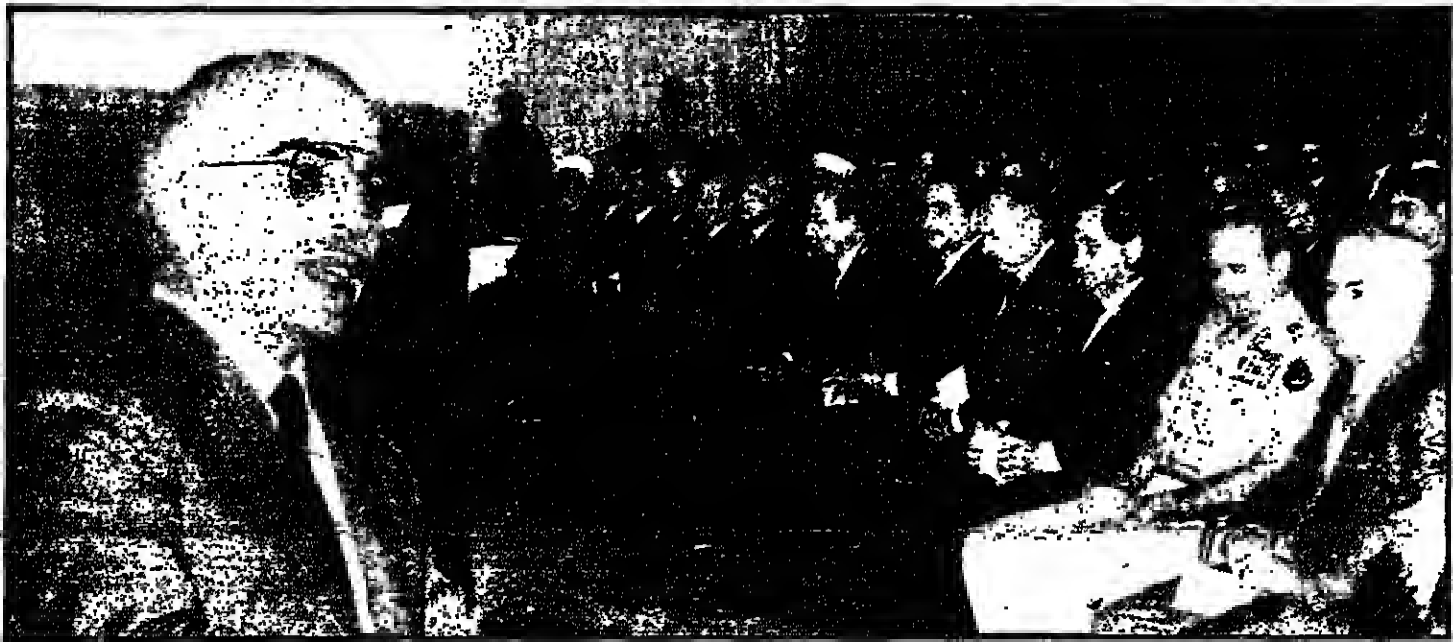
— Preserving the belief in God and spiritual values and the importance of science in life and respect for work.

In the past 25 years, the King said, the world witnessed a technological revolution in the area of knowledge and information that resulted in many changes in the fields of human activity. The changes occurred in the fields of science, medicine, communications, genetic engineering, energy, electronics and physics, he noted. Other changes were witnessed in the economic, financial and social fields, he said.

These changes posed many questions that need to be

(Continued on page 3)

Conference begins deliberations over new education strategies, page 3



His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday opens a two-day national conference on education (Petra photo)

## Gulf tanker war eases; Tehran threatens Kuwait over expulsion

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — The "tanker war" in the Arabian Gulf appeared to ease Sunday after a week of intensive attacks on shipping by Iraq and Iran, but Tehran warned it would respond "in due course" to Kuwait's expulsion of five Iranian diplomats — a move it charges was instigated by the United States.

Iranian Prime Minister Hussein Musavi, while giving no hint of what the response would be, was quoted as suggesting Kuwait had been forced into the decision by the United States.

Kuwait on Saturday ordered the five Iranian diplomats to leave the country within a week, and asked the United Nations to take urgent measures against Iran for unprovoked acts of aggression.

No specific charges against the diplomats were made public. But Kuwait told U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar that Iran was guilty of numerous hostile acts that merited U.N. action.

It cited the firing of a missile against Kuwaiti territory Friday and an earlier Iranian attack on a Kuwait-flag freighter in the Gulf. It added it was withholding other grievances to avoid complicating the U.N. leader's efforts to bring about a ceasefire.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar will travel next week to Iran and Iraq on a mission to try to end the conflict.

Two missiles have been reported, and one officially confirmed, as having hit Kuwaiti territory in the past six days. A third was rumoured after people in Kuwait reported hearing a "boom" early Saturday. No evidence of a missile was reported.

Witnesses quoted by AP said Friday's missile crashed in sand near an empty beach house just south of the Al Ahmadi oil terminal, where two U.S.-reflagged Kuwait tankers were moored for loading, doing only minor damage.

At least one seaman aboard an anchored vessel claimed seeing the projectile, travelling about 50 metres above the water.

The government has not identified the projectile publicly. But Kuwait-based shipping officials and a senior Gulf government official said it was a Chinese-built

Silkworm, fired from perhaps 80 kilometres away in Iranian-held territory of Iraq's Fao Peninsula.

The Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) said a technical report on Friday's missile established it was Chinese-made with a range of 80-100 miles and had been fired from Iran.

The report, reviewed on Sunday by the council of ministers, said the missile was sighted by monitoring stations on the Kuwaiti islands of Failaka and Bubiyan and was aimed at residential, oil and industrial installations.

Reporters visiting the site where the projectile landed said it hit sand next to a seaside chalet, blowing out windows in nearby houses.

The Silkworm, technically known as the Hai Ying Hy-2, is normally fired at ships and has an effective range of 80 kilometres.

The one which Kuwait says landed here was believed launched from the Fao Peninsula, occupied by Iranian forces for more than a year. Western military attaches reported a Silkworm test firing in the area five months ago.

Kuwait also was probing three suspicious fires that gutted buildings at the National University outside Kuwait City late Friday. Security sources, asking anonymity, said sabotage was a possibility.

Kuwaiti officials have blamed pro-Iranian Shi'ites for several recent terrorist bomb attacks, mainly against oil installations.

Gulf-based diplomats say a random firing of missiles could be another terrorist technique, designed more to intimidate Kuwait than to inflict serious damage.

Mr. Musavi was quoted by the Iranian news agency (IRNA) as saying Kuwait was "too weak" to take such actions as expelling the diplomats on its own, and was only obeying "that which is dictated upon it by other governments."

"Persian Gulf governments are permanent neighbours which should care more about good relations with each other than relations with the United States," IRNA quoted him as saying.

"However long the U.S. may linger in the Gulf, it will eventually

pull out of the waterway and let those states bear the consequences of their hostility with Iran," he said.

The United States has agreed to reflag 11 of Kuwait's tankers to protect them from Iranian attacks.

Three of those vessels exited the Strait of Hormuz on Saturday as the seventh convoy made what U.S. officials said was another "uneventful" journey down the Gulf.

However, one of the escorting U.S. warships was overheard on Saturday warning an Iranian vessel sailing near the convoy not to aim its guns toward the American, the British Broadcasting Corporation said.

"Iranian warship... you have pointed your gun mount at my ship. Do not do that again," the missile destroyer Kidd told the Iranian ship.

The unidentified Iranian vessel replied, "we are not here to bother you," according to the BBC, which monitored the exchange. It said further conversation was garbled, apparently by U.S. jamming.

The last of the 11 ships destined to be reflagged, the 290,085-tonne supertanker Middleton, is due to rendezvous with the navy outside the Gulf within the next few days.

There was no reports of any attack on shipping in the Gulf either by Iraq or Iran on Sunday. More than 20 ships were reported hit by Iran or Iraq during the past week.

Iraq resumed air strikes on Iranian oil installations and tankers on Aug. 29 saying it wanted to force Tehran to accept a resolution passed by the U.N. Security Council in July calling for a ceasefire.

Diplomats in Baghdad said it also wanted to choke off Iranian oil revenues to prevent Tehran building up its military strength for a ground offensive.

Baghdad says its air force has hit 15 Iranian tankers in eight days of intensive raids, besides striking at Iranian oilfields on land and offshore.

Iraq criticises EC statement, U.S. naval chief assails Gulf policy, page 2

## Bern declines comment on 'new U.S.-Iran secret meeting'

BERN, Switzerland (AP) — A Swiss Foreign Ministry spokesman on Sunday declined comment on a report by a British newspaper that U.S. and Iranian representatives met secretly in Switzerland last week to discuss the Gulf crisis.

The Geneva newspaper La Suisse carried a similar report on Aug. 13, quoting an unnamed source in West Germany, but the report was never substantiated.

The hotel where the Ayatollah Khomeini's son was reported to have stayed at that time denied that he had been there.

La Suisse had said in its article that its contact with the source was set up by an Iranian exile and that the paper could therefore "not exclude attempted disinformation."

The British weekly attributed its report to an unidentified "well-placed Iranian source."

The newspaper quoted a U.S. State Department spokeswoman in Washington, who was not identified, as saying she had no knowledge of such a meeting.

The Observer reported the source said the representatives also discussed the eight American hostages kidnapped in Lebanon and the possibility of closer links between the U.S. government and moderate Iranian leaders.

According to the Observer report, the U.S. group included advisers to Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz. The Iranian delegation was led by Mohsen Rafsanjani, a son of Iranian Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, the newspaper said.

## King visits Baghdad, returns after talks with Iraqi leaders

His Majesty, in interview with British paper, urges strong Arab stand against Iran

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein held official talks in Baghdad on Sunday evening soon after the King's arrival in the Iraqi capital on a working visit.

The King returned to Amman later Sunday.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the talks were attended by a Jordanian delegation which includes Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem and Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh as well as Jordan's Ambassador to Iraq Hilmi Al Lawzi.

The meeting was attended on the Iraqi side by First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin

Ramadan, Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz, Saadoun Shaker, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, Minister of Information Latif Jassem and Iraq's Ambassador to Jordan Ghafil Jasem Hussein.

The King was met upon arrival in Baghdad by the Iraqi president and senior Iraqi officials. The duration of the King's visit to Iraq was not immediately known but it was expected that he would return home late Sunday or early Monday.

Petra said earlier the talks between the two leaders were expected to focus on the Iran-Iraq war and the prospects of staging an Arab summit conference for adopting a unified Arab stand on

the Gulf conflict.

King Hussein's visit to Baghdad follows similar visits by him earlier in the week to Damascus and Cairo, where he had conferred with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

King Hussein, in an interview published Sunday, called for a strong Arab stand against Iran and expressed support for a warning by the Arab League to Tehran of a possible break in diplomatic relations unless the Iranian revolutionary regime accepted a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war by Sept. 20.

The King, in an interview published in the Sunday Telegraph, (Continued on page 2)

## Bomb explodes at Jaffa Gate

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A small bomb placed in a garbage can exploded Sunday at Jerusalem's walled Old City, causing little damage and no injuries, a police spokesman said.

Police rushed to the scene and arrested six suspects, said Rafi Levy, a police spokesman. He did not elaborate but said the explosion occurred at about 12.20 a.m. (09.20 GMT) at the Jaffa Gate, one of the eight gates leading into the Old City.

The explosion occurred at midday when the Jaffa Gate, is usually thronged with foreign tourists.

In another incident, unknown assailants hurled a petrol bomb at a police station in the Askar

refugee camp near Nablus on Saturday, but caused no damage or injuries, Israel Radio reported.

## Al Najah closed

Palestinian sources quoted by Reuters said the biggest Palestinian university in the Israeli-occupied West Bank had been closed because of clashes between nationalist and Muslim fundamentalist students.

Al Najah University in Nablus was closed by the student council for the second time in 10 days after supporters of the mainstream Fateh organisation and

Islamic radicals fought a pitched battle on the campus using fists, stones and other debris over Islamic New Year celebrations on Aug. 28, according to reports.

One student was seriously injured in the campus fighting.

A spokesman for the university, which has 3,500 students, said he hoped classes would resume on Monday.

Fateh supports control the Al Najah student council but Muslim fundamentalists are gaining increasing support in all four West Bank universities, which are frequently ordered closed by Israeli military authorities because of protests against the occupation.

## Palestinians vowing revenge bury victims of Israeli air raid

SIDON (Agencies) — Some 15,000 angry Palestinians on Sunday buried victims of Israel's deadliest air raid into Lebanon this year, vowing to "escalate armed struggle against our enemy."

Police put the final casualty toll in Saturday's air attack on Palestinian camps in Sidon's outskirts at 49 killed and 60 wounded.

Eight bodies were recovered from the rubble overnight, police said.

This made the attack the deadliest of Israel's 22 air raids in Lebanon this year and the bloodiest against Palestinians since the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Petite records show more than 100 people were killed in an Israeli air raid against bases of pro-Iranian Revolutionary Guards near east Lebanon's ancient city of Baalbek Jan. 4, 1984.

"We shall take revenge of our martyrs," chanted the mourners as the bodies of 40 victims from the latest raid were buried in a mass grave in Sidon's Palestinian refugee camp of 'Ain Al Hilweh.

Police said two other Lebanese

victims were buried separately in Sidon, provincial capital of South Lebanon 40 kilometres south of Beirut.

They said contacts were underway to arrange for the burial of seven other Palestinian victims in the Rashidiyeh refugee camp at Lebanon's southern-most port of Tyre, where they came from.

The teeming 'Ain Al Hilweh camp, the biggest in Lebanon with a population of 60,000, was totally shattered during the funeral procession.

Black flags hung from every balcony in 'Ain Al Hilweh and prayers blared from loudspeakers as cars decked with wreaths of flowers wound through the narrow unpaved streets of the shantytown.

The procession was led by 30 heavily-armed fighters, bearing a special wreath from Abu Nidal, the Palestinian leader branded as a "terrorist" in the West and whose Fateh-Revolutionary Council group has set up several offices in Lebanon.

An Abu Nidal centre was one of two guerrilla bases bombed by three waves of Israeli warplanes on Saturday. Two buildings

where refugee families lived were also reduced to rubble.

Local radio stations on Saturday said that Lebanon planned to file a complaint to the U.N. Security Council about Saturday's raid.

Abu Nidal's group was joined in the procession by officers from the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) factions.

Women and children sobbed as the mourners marched to the cemetery singing nationalist songs.

"Our curses on Israel, on America and the whole world. Why won't they let us live in peace," screamed one woman who lost two sons in the raid.

Over the deafening sirens of 14 ambulances carrying the coffins draped in Palestinian flags, the mourners chanted slogans like "My people, hear, hear, they have killed the infants," and "Arabs, where are you in this bad Arab Time?"

In Tyre, witnesses quoted by Reuters said four Israeli warships approached within 1,000 metres of the port on Sunday but withdrew after coming under fire from Shi'ite Amal militiamen.

## Libya says Chadian attack crushed and calls for general mobilisation

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Libya said it repulsed a new attack by Chad deep into Libyan territory on Sunday and called for general mobilisation of its people.

The official Libyan News Agency JANA, monitored by Reuters in Beirut, said Chadian forces attacked 300 kilometres deep into Libyan territory to strike the Sara civilian airport after Libyan forces "crushed" a previous attack on Saturday.

"The imperialist forces attacked the civilian Sara airport yesterday but were crushed and today they pushed new forces to attack the same airport but were repulsed," the agency said, quoting a Libyan armed forces communique.

Chad confirmed the attack and claimed its forces had overrun a major Sahara desert air base defended by some 3,000 Libyan troops.

Chad's Ambassador to France Ahmad Allammi said on Sunday that Chadian forces destroyed 30 combat aircraft and killed or captured hundreds of Libyan troops in a ground attack on the Maatan-Sarra base — an alternative name for Sara — on Saturday.

Ambassador Allammi told Reuters in a telephone interview that over 100 Soviet-made Libyan tanks and armoured vehicles were destroyed as well as "vast quantities" of other military equipment.

The remote desert stronghold is a key link in Libya's southern military command and lies some 100 kilometres north of the internationally recognised Chad-Libyan border.

It is the first time the forces of President Hissene Habre have struck inside Libyan territory and marked a major escalation of the long-running desert war.

In its Sunday dispatch, JANA gave no details of the attack and did not mention any casualties or damage.

The agency quoted the communique as saying: "We call on the Arab Libyan people to carry arms to face imperialism and defeat it. We are sure we will crush imperialism and its agents and liberate Chad."

"We call on the African men to join the masses of the Libyan revolution to purify Africa from the imperialist bases," the communique added.

Chad on Saturday said Libya had invaded the central African country and called for a "general mobilisation" of the Chadian population.

Officials in France said Libya appeared to be trying to take advantage of the recapture of the disputed border strip of Azouzou.



# Gulf war plays into Israel's hands, Arab observers say

By John Fullerton  
Reuter

**NICOSIA** — New attacks on oil tankers by Gulf war foes Iran and Iraq have played into the hands of Israel and overshadowed the Middle East peace process, Arab observers say.

"The Gulf war is strengthening Israel's position," said a Palestinian official in Beirut. "Iran and Iraq are using their energies and the only beneficiary is Israel."

As if to underline Palestinian fears of isolation, Israel launched a massive air raid on Palestinian targets in South Lebanon on Saturday, the bloodiest since its forces invaded the country in 1982. At least 40 people were killed.

"Nobody even blinked," said a Palestinian near the southern port city of Sidon. "The Arabs are too bothered about their oil and the threat posed by Iran."

In Amman, a Western diplomat told Reuters: "The peace process is now on the back-burner."

"The Gulf war has widened the split in Arab ranks, with Egypt and especially Saudi Arabia be-

coming more influential," one Palestinian said.

He added: "There is a general Arab movement to the right ... and any split among Arabs is bad news for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)."

In Cairo, political observers said fear of Iran had helped to end Cairo's isolation from Gulf Arab states after Egypt signed the 1979 Camp David peace accord with Israel.

One prominent editor characterised differences between Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres over the international conference as a "ridiculous farce".

Some recent editorials in semi-official Egyptian newspapers have been deeply critical of Tel Aviv.

One front-page editorial in Akhbar Al Yom described the Israeli leaders as "two sides of a bad penny."

Cairo's English-language daily *Gazette* said last Friday that the Gulf conflict tended to "obscure the danger inherent in the potentially more explosive Middle East situation."

The editorial appeared a day after His Majesty King Hussein discussed the Gulf with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

"Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli prime minister, and other

hardliners of the Likud block,

may be exultant at the fact that the Gulf has drawn attention away from Israel's obstinate refusal to accept international peace talks," the *Gazette* said.

Syria, meanwhile, constantly reminds fellow Arab states that their struggle with Israel comes first.

"The Arab struggle with the Zionist enemy comes first and foremost in Arab priorities," Syrian state radio said on Thursday.

"Any alternative side-battles will eventually serve the enemy's expansionist plans and imperialist designs."

Damascus has been a staunch Arab ally of Iran throughout its seven-year conflict with Iraq.

Syrian media have repeatedly urged the convening of an Arab summit to discuss both the Arab-Israeli issue and the Gulf.

"How can there be a summit when Arabs have failed to reconcile Damascus and Baghdad?" asked one analyst in Damascus.

"How can they achieve a breakthrough on (Palestinian) land for (Israeli) peace when half the Arab nation is involved with the Gulf crisis?"

The newspaper said secret agents from Syria, Britain, the United States, France, West Germany, Italy, Israel and the Soviet Union were on the Mediterranean island — a 20-minute helicopter flight from Beirut — preparing for "sensational developments."

It quoted its sources as saying that there appeared to be some substance to a Kuwait report last Tuesday that Mr. Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's envoy, would be released within 10 days.

The Foreign Office said it could shed no light on the report.

Israeli police arrest 29 in clash during Sabbath protest

TEL AVIV (R) — Police have arrested 29 people in the most violent clashes yet with ultra-orthodox Jews protesting against the showing of films on Friday nights.

One demonstrator was wounded in the head and a baby was overcome by fumes on Saturday as police used clubs and tear gas to disperse Jews objecting to the screening of films on the grounds that they desecrate the Sabbath, which runs from sunset on Friday until Saturday night.

The number of arrests and injuries was the highest since demonstrations began a month ago.

An army medical assistant and a woman driver were injured by stone-throwing religious protesters.

About 100 police on foot and a dozen on horseback charged into

## Spy chiefs arrive in Cyprus expecting release of Waite

LONDON (R) — Spy chiefs from eight nations are on the island of Cyprus this weekend, preparing for the release of Lebanon hostages Terry Waite and John McCarthy, the Sunday Express newspaper said in an early edition.

It said top intelligence officials in London had disclosed Mr. Waite, 48, the Church of England envoy captured on Jan. 20, and Mr. McCarthy, 29, a British journalist seized 17 months ago, could be released within days.

The Foreign Office said it could shed no light on the report.

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## King urges strong stand

(Continued from page 1)

also expressed hope that an improvement in relations between Iraq and Syria could help end the seven-year-old Gulf war.

Defending Iraqi air raids on Iranian shipping, the King said: "If Iranian targets in the Gulf were to be excluded from Iraqi attack, Iran could then export more oil unhindered and translate that into weapons to continue the war."

"It is very imperative the Arab World takes a very strong stand against Iran at this point in negotiations over a ceasefire," the King said referring to Resolution 598 of the U.N. Security Council and efforts by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to have Iran accept it.

Iraq has said it is willing to accept Resolution 598 provided Iran does likewise. Mr. Perez de Cuellar is expected to visit Iraq and Iraq later this week in a bid to secure a clear Iranian response to the resolution. Tehran has only said that it does not accept or reject the resolution.

On Jordan's stand towards the increasing military presence of the U.S. and other world powers in the Arabian Gulf, the King said: "All these powers have clear and specific objectives in the Gulf. However, if securing freedom of navigation is an important goal in the short term, the ultimate objective should remain that of a total end to the war as soon as possible."

The King said the Iranian regime constituted a long-term threat to all governments in the Gulf and Arab states. "There is no doubt that we are extremely worried (about Iran's intentions)," he said. "We believe that (Iran) is trying to destroy Iraq because (Iraq) is a strong Arab country that stands in Iran's way."

In other words, Iraq is blocking Iran from achieving its goals. These goals, in my view, include taking control over the region's resources and Islamic holy places."

The King expressed shock at Iranian attempts to politicise the pilgrimage to Mecca and said the Iranian-organised riots in the Holy City on July 31 "created panic in the Arab World. Even the (Gulf) war, which has been raging for over seven years, could not create such panic."

"Moreover," he said, "Iran's threat to send 100,000 pilgrims to Mecca next year is an issue which we take seriously since it is viewed as an Iranian attempt to politicise the annual pilgrimage and exploit the occasion to propagate extremist ideas," the King said.

The King expressed total support for measures adopted by the Saudi government to contain the Iranian riots in Mecca. "Saudi Arabia, being responsible for Mecca, has every right to prevent Iran from exploiting the pilgrimage as a political event. The Arabs have no alternative but to take appropriate measures to stop violence and chaos from taking place in the holiest of Islamic shrines," he said.

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## Iraq criticises EC declaration on Gulf

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq has criticised a statement by the European Community (EC) on Thursday deploring increased hostilities in the Gulf.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said on Sunday that the EC declaration put the Iraqi and Iranian attitude to the U.N. Gulf war ceasefire demand on an equal footing.

He said the Danish chancellery, as the EC representative in Baghdad, was summoned to the ministry on Saturday and told that such an attitude had always encouraged Iran to continue its "war-mongering policy."

The spokesman called on EC states to shoulder their responsibility and press Iran to accept peace, on the basis of the July 1982 Security Council Resolution.

The EC statement condemned recent attacks on merchant ships in the Gulf and said the 12 member-states were "seriously concerned by the continuation of the Iraq-Iran conflict and the resulting increase in tension in the Gulf."

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# Seminar on construction safety reviews reports

AMMAN (Petra) — Participants in a seminar on safety measures in the construction sector on Sunday reviewed two working papers dealing with safe and proper handling of construction tools and equipment, and health hazards on construction sites.

The first paper underlined the need for basic medical services and sanitation, portable drinking water, and fire fighting equipment which, it said, should be available for workers. The paper stressed the importance of providing means of protection for workers against the dangers of welding flames, and for building protective walls and fences around the digging sites.

Posters and other indicators warning the public and drivers of the presence of pit holes and other dangers on the work site should be installed and remain as long as the project lasts, the paper said.

The report also underlined the important role of engineers and foremen in maintaining safety and precautionary measures, as well as methods for spreading awareness among workers about occupational risk and safety measures.

The second paper reviewed occupational hazards brought on by the unstable volume of workers moving about the work site, and also the effects of weather on these workers. The paper also referred to common, but serious construction accidents, such as workers falling from high places and building materials and equipment dropping on workers during construction operations.

It also referred to the need for educating workers about the dangers of electricity, and gas cylinders, the use of explosive materials, in addition to skin diseases, strokes, and other health hazards to which workers are normally exposed.

The paper also emphasised the safe and proper use of stable scaffolds, ladders, and various other equipments.

The two-day seminar was opened by Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Haj Hassan in Amman on Saturday with a speech, in which he revealed that 28 per cent of the total number of occupational accidents and injuries in 1982 occurred in the construction business.

The seminar was organised by the Jordanian Engineers Association in conjunction with the Industrial Development Bank.



His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, and Minister of Education Thumqan Hindawi, participate in the discussion during the first session of the National Conference on Education.

# Education conference centres on system-level reform

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The focus of the first working session of the National Conference on Education, which was opened by His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday, was new strategies to bring about a qualitative improvement in the national educational system.

The participants, including Cabinet members and renowned educational experts and politicians, based their discussion on a two-year report submitted to the conference by the Education Policy Committee.

While part one of the committee's report gave a thorough assessment of the advantages and disadvantages of the compulsory and secondary school systems, part two was dedicated to new working strategies geared at improving the entire education network.

The first session was chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who also is president of the conference.

A number of educators taking part in the deliberations discussed the reasoning behind suggesting a new infrastructure for the present compulsory school system. Under the suggested system, the compulsory school years would become ten instead of nine, and children attending this segment would have to be between six and 16 years of age.

The present three-year secondary stage would be reduced to two years, and students attending this programme would be between 16 and 18 years of age. Students would be admitted to the two-year secondary programme after they pass a special qualification test which would entitle them to either venture into studying a general educational programme with emphasis on sciences, literature, or another academic field, or they would enter the vocational training programme.

Asked whether the new infrastructure would be adopted for the present 1987-1988 scholastic year if the conference endorses the suggestion, Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) Director Munther Al Masri replied negatively.

"The suggestion would need at least a year from now; if endorsed, to be implemented," Dr. Masri told the Jordan Times.

Dr. Masri added that the government would not have to increase its subsidy on education if this system is executed, since it would not increase the number of school years from the present 12-year system.

Amin Shaqir, a veteran politician and writer questioned the committee's study, saying it had failed to focus on how to build the responsible citizen.

Students, Mr. Shaqir said, have to be educated to know their rights, to speak out on their opinions, and to respect opposing view points.

Other participants suggested that schools be given the right to choose their own educational texts from a selection of such books instead of adhering to the official curricula.

Leila Sharaf, former information minister, said that the educational process should focus more on teaching students how to search for information rather than memorising what the text books say.

Some of the conferees also called for coordination among the Ministry of Education and various other portfolios and government institutions in order to help the schoolchildren obtain a more thorough education and a more comprehensive outlook.

Prince Hassan, who has been extensively involved in reforming the educational system through supervising the works of the committee and by making field trips to various schools to meet their teachers and students, again called on the conferees to base their recommendations on a scientific approach.

The Crown Prince said he expected the Education Ministry to set up a technical arm or a research centre to help it in implementing the conference's highly anticipated suggestions for educational reform, and to do updated studies which consider the future changes and their implications for the educational system.

He said that interaction among all levels and sectors of the society was an essential aspect of the success of any proposed national scheme.

The Crown Prince told the participants, the majority of whom have been working for the national committee's report, to keep up with this constructive spirit of work when implementing the resolutions.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Cabinet names mayor, approves memoranda

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet has appointed Mr. Hamad Hussein Abu Mdeires as mayor of Krameh in the northern Jordan Valley. The Cabinet also approved the exchange of memoranda between Jordan and Britain over a loan agreement in which Jordan will obtain \$10 million. The loan will help finance the implementation of projects contained in the 1986-1990 five year plan.

### Transport minister inspects Aqaba port

AQABA (Petra) — Minister of Transport Ahmad Dakhqan on Sunday visited the port city of Aqaba and met with the director of the port, Eid Al Fayez. Later the minister inspected parts of the port facilities and called at an office which coordinates transportation procedures between Aqaba and Iraq. Mr. Fayez earlier chaired a meeting of the board of directors of the Jordanian Ports Corporation to discuss a general budget for 1988. After the meeting, Mr. Fayez said that the board decided to squeeze the capital projects for the coming year, and they will submit the draft budget to the General Budget Department for approval.

### Engineering faculty to organise exhibition

AMMAN (Petra) — The Engineering and Technology Faculty of the University of Jordan will organise an exhibition of engineering products, materials, and equipment manufactured in Jordan. In the course of its current silver jubilee celebrations, Dr. Bassam Abu Ghazaleh, dean of the Students Affairs Department, said that the 20 local firms will participate in the exhibition to be held on campus. There will also be two seminars on engineering and on chemical industries, satellite communications, energy, and architecture in Jordan, Dr. Abu Ghazaleh noted.

### 6,000 tonnes of bad food destroyed

ZARQA (Petra) — A total of 6,000 tonnes of food supplies and canned food was destroyed here Sunday after being found unfit for human consumption. Mr. Badri Bahaudin, chairman of the municipality's committee, said that the food supplies were seized during inspection tours of stores and food shops conducted by health authorities in Zarqa. He said that inspection tours will continue, and that violators of health regulations will be referred to court for trial. He also urged members of the public to report on stores which sell bad food.

## Energy minister opens physics session

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib on Sunday underlined the importance of the projected higher council on science and technology in Jordan. He said that such council should draft a general policy on science and define priorities in scientific research projects and studies that can serve national development plans.



Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib addresses the Sunday opening of the Petra School of Physics session (Petra photo).

Dr. Khatib was addressing the opening session of the fourth meeting of the Petra School of Physics held at the University of Jordan. The minister was deputising for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The new council, which will soon be operational, is expected to set up scientific research centres, to direct research work in all institutions, and to finance their projects, which should conform to the needs of the Kingdom, Dr. Khatib said.

Dr. Khatib called on all Jordanian physicists to expand their contacts with their colleagues abroad, and to enlist their help in promoting the work of the Petra School of Physics.

The meeting was opened by University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali, who said that the Petra School of Physics could be regarded as a forum for intellectuals and scientists to exchange views and information.

He called on other Arab countries to join in the efforts being made by the Petra School of Physics to promote cooperation among scientists in the Arab World.

Dr. Ahmad Salem, chairman of a preparatory committee for the meeting, said that this year the school is mainly concerned with discussing magnetism, magnetic materials, and their application in different fields.

The Petra School of Physics conducts scientific activity and organises lectures and seminars in its annual meetings, Dr. Salem said. He added that the participants in this year's session will submit 15 research papers to be reviewed during the eight-day meeting.

## Jordanian teachers arrive in Oman

MUSCAT (Petra) — A new batch of 134 Jordanian men and women teachers have arrived here to take up their jobs as teachers in Omani schools in accordance with contracts signed by Oman and Jordan.

Cultural attaché at the Jordanian embassy here, Mr. Ali Jaddou, said that the teachers will be employed in schools opening for the 1987-1988 scholastic year. The arrival of the teachers, he said, is in implementation of cultural agreements signed by the two countries, and in keeping with a policy of bolstering bilateral relations in all fields.

## Customs bulletin reveals decrease in revenues

AMMAN (Petra) — The Customs Department has released a bulletin showing that its overall revenues in the first half of 1987 amounted to JD 101 million compared to JD 108.7 million in the first half of 1986.

The bulletin, published on Friday, also revealed that fees collected by the customs offices around the Kingdom in the first half of 1987 dropped by eight per cent over those collected in the same period of 1986. The bulletin attributed the drop in the volume of revenues to a decline in the importation of commodities which have high customs fees.

The bulletin said also that in the first half of 1986 there were a total of 3,167 cases of violations of customs regulations with fines totalling JD 267,116. In the first six months of 1987 the cases rose to 3,953, and the department collected JD 425,635 in fines.

In addition, the bulletin revealed that during the first half of 1987, there was a drop of 4 per cent in the number of smuggling cases from the same period of 1986. It said there were 1,860 cases of smuggling in the first half of 1986, compared with 1,606 in 1987.

## Jordan Valley Authority works to make irrigation water available

DEIR ALLA (J.T.) — The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) is exerting all efforts to make available sufficient water resources for irrigating lands in the Jordan Valley. The JVA is in constant contact with other government departments in the valley to coordinate work related to the distribution of water and providing other necessary services to the local inhabitants, JVA acting President Mohammad Bani Hani said here Sunday.

Speaking at a meeting with a large group of farmers from the Jordan Valley region, Dr. Bani Hani also said that there will be a fair distribution of water for irrigation, and that the JVA will prevent any unfair manipulation in this regard, so that the rights of all concerned farmers and vegetable growers can be safeguarded.

The JVA, he added, is working to improve pumping operations and maintenance so that it may provide better services.

Dr. Bani Hani touched on several topics concerning housing units, irrigation problems, and organisational issues in the valley. He said that the problem of housing units requires close cooperation between JVA and the local inhabitants, and calls for a re-examination of the present JVA policy for finding proper solutions. "The JVA is working on this problem, and hopes to find solutions for the housing problem in the Jordan Valley," Dr. Bani Hani noted.

major meeting by Dr. Bani Hani with Jordan Valley farmers since he assumed his temporary post in July, replacing the former JVA president, Dr. Munther Hadadin.

The JVA takes charge of all matters related to housing, agriculture, and school building, social affairs, and other services in the Jordan Valley region. Sunday's meeting was attended by the local district governor, heads of local government departments, and farmer representatives.

The meeting was attended also by heads of municipal and village councils in the Jordan Valley. Dr. Bani Hani urged these leaders to assist in preventing infringement on state-owned property by members of the public. "Heads of local councils are called on to cooperate with the JVA to put an end to such practices and to safeguard public interests," the JVA director said.

Referring to the agricultural units in the Jordan Valley, Dr. Bani Hani said that the authority will issue specific and strict instructions on the distribution of these units. The instructions and regulations to be set by JVA are intended to safeguard the rights of all people and land owners, Dr. Bani Hani added.

This was the first reported, major meeting by Dr. Bani Hani with Jordan Valley farmers since he assumed his temporary post in July, replacing the former JVA president, Dr. Munther Hadadin.

## Parliamentarians end talks after drafting proposals

DAMASCUS (Petra) — A three-member Jordanian parliamentary delegation has concluded its meetings with Syrian parliamentarians on the issue of the bylaws of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) charter. The talks were conducted, over the past few days, with specialised committees from the Syrian People's Council, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

The Jordanian delegation was led by Rizek Al Bataineh, who said that agreement was reached during the talks on the final formulae of the amendment proposals. These amendments are deemed necessary, under the present circumstances, to cope with on-going events in the Arab World.

Bataineh noted. He said that the Jordanian-Syrian talks covered other issues on the agenda of the up-coming conference, as well as several subjects which will be dealt with by the Interparliamentary Union in its scheduled session, to be held in Bangkok this coming month.

The Jordanian delegation includes: Mr. Salman Al Qudah, chairman of the Legal Committee in the Lower House of Parliament and Mr. Zaid Zureiqat, the director of House parliamentary affairs, in addition to Mr. Bataineh, who chairs the House's Foreign Affairs Committee.

During their visit, the delegation members were received by the speaker of the Syrian People's Council, Mr. Mahmoud Al Zo'bi, with whom they discussed means for promoting Jordanian-Syrian parliamentary cooperation.

The Jordanian and Syrian parliamentarians will submit these proposed amendments to the APU conference due to be held in Tunis in November, Mr. Bani Hani noted.

## Aqaba to host International Underwater Photography Contest

By Nermeen Murad  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordanians will have a chance to participate in this year's International Underwater Photography Contest, which will be held in Aqaba and the Isle of Pharaoh at the end of this month.

"International Blue Aqaba 1987" will host a number of contestants from all over the world, both professional or amateur photographers, and Jordan will be officially participating for the first time since the establishment of the contest four years ago.

Two 135/36 colour slides, Scotch 3m film, 100 ASA, and each competitor will have 5 hours to hand in his or her exposed films specially marked by the organising committee.

The contest will be held over two three-day periods, in Aqaba from Sept. 28 - 30, and in Sinai from Oct. 1-5.

This contest falls within a plan, initiated by the Ministry of Tourism in cooperation with the Royal Jordanian Airline, which aims at promoting and utilising all touristic areas in Jordan.

The city of Aqaba, with its beautiful sand beaches and moderate weather all the year round, apart from boasting a rich variety of coral and fish species unequalled anywhere else in the world, was chosen by Nautilus Club Association, Roma, as the new diving destination to host the underwater photography contest.

After Aqaba, competitors will move on to the Isle of Pharaoh, on the southeast coast of the Sinai Peninsula, where the rich Red Sea waters will offer further attractions for the diving photographers.

The Nautilus Association Extempore Underwater Photography Contest admits all amateur and professional photographers without prior selection, but the professional photographers will participate in a separate category.

The contestants are allowed to use all the lenses, filters, and illuminators that they require, and all divers must bring their own diving equipment, except diving tanks and weight belts, which will be provided by Aqaba's International Diving Centre and Nautilus Assoc.

Each competitor will be given three of his or her best slides for each of the two programmed sections, Aqaba and the Isle of Pharaoh. These selected photos will later be given to the Nautilus Association, who will, in turn, use them for cultural programmes to benefit a UNICEF campaign.

The rules of the contest also include: divers must have scuba diving skill and, in addition, they must be aware that the organising committee will not be liable for any accidents which occur before, during, or after the period of the contest.

"International Blue Aqaba 1987" is being sponsored by the Ministry of Tourism and Royal Jordanian, and is organised by Nautilus Club Association, Roma, and Aqua Marina Hotel Club in Aqaba.

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## King calls for qualitative reform in education

(Continued from page 1)

answered clearly and honestly while in the process of establishing the basis for a new educational policy, the King told the conferees.

"We are living within an international order that has its own systems and institutions such as the United Nations and its agencies," the King said. "These institutions are trying to confirm the concept of the common human destiny through attempts to resolve conflicts and achieve peace or in efforts to develop societies and establishing interaction between people and their cultures."

He pointed out that international institutions and agencies "are not enough, because they tackle development issues in their general framework and cannot handle and deal with individual problems of each nation."

"From here stems the importance of the role of each society to develop its citizens in a way that enables them to sense the beat of the times and comprehend it along with the requirements for adjustment," the King said. "The education institution in each country bears most of the burden of responsibility in this area."

Referring to the process of developing the Kingdom's education policy, the King stressed the need for a comprehensive review and assessment of the reality of the existing education system in a scientific way.

He urged flexibility and open mind in the process of establishing a new order. "Rigidity and stagnation are the enemies of life. A stale knowledge also ends by fading," the King said.

In an apparent reference to an ongoing debate over a controversial Ministry of Higher Education law discouraging Jordanians from pursuing higher education in certain fields, the King said people should look beyond degrees in their development.

"A doctorate degree should not be the ultimate goal. It is the bridge that takes us to new horizons in knowledge," he said. "Degrees in general," he added, "should not be just a licence to get a job. For if it were that, knowledge would have stopped at a certain point in history, life would have frozen and so would have human development."

The King said Jordan had made a great investment in the field of education by building schools all over the Kingdom, setting up universities and other cultural outlets as well as establishing programmes for vocational training and social development projects.

"The result was that we have developed and achieved a lot and our Kingdom has become an example in successful planning," the King said. "We have reached high levels of growth that surpasses most Third World countries."

However, the King warned, "Satisfaction (with such achievements) would be the beginning of recession that causes retreat."

"Perhaps," he added, "what is equal to our achievements is the experience itself and the lessons that we need to absorb in order to cross into a new phase in our development."

The King said Jordan lacked an essential element in the land-population formula, saying that the Kingdom lacked material/

natural resources, especially water, while on the other hand, the population growth was one of the highest in the world.

"This creates an additional imbalance in the population-land formula at the expense of the standard of living for citizens," he said. "This does not mean we have to surrender to this fact."

The King explained that work should focus on a better utilisation of available resources. "We are talking about the productive citizen," he said.

Without this development, "every newborn would be just a new number and a new burden that is added to the family and society at a time when we are facing a high rate of population growth."

In his assessment of the reasons behind the present imbalances between the products of the Jordanian education system and the real needs of the society, the King said trends that were caused by shortages in educated people and subsequently prompting a great increase in people seeking education on all levels had not yet been reversed.

"This resulted in social norms and values that remained evident even after the end of the previous era and very few were aware of the inevitable change," the King said. "Those who were not aware of the changes maintained the same order of priorities in terms of specialisation in education. All those who finished the secondary phase wanted a university education."

The King said that over the last 25 years, the education system had failed in the area of national and physical education despite

## Envoy hails King's solidarity efforts

AMMAN (Petra) — Egypt's ambassador to Jordan, Ihab Wabbeh, on Sunday voiced his country's appreciation of His Majesty King Hussein's continued efforts to bring about solidarity among Arab states in the face of common dangers. The ambassador was speaking at a meeting with Ministry of Foreign Affairs Secretary General Nabih Al Nimer.

The two officials discussed developments in the Arab arena and the developments in the Gulf region, with special attention to the current Arab and international efforts to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 598, which calls for an end to the conflict.

At the outset of the two-day conference, Education Minister Thumqan Hindawi delivered a speech in which he said that the conference was characterised by a comprehensive and objective look in handling all aspects of the education process in a sound scientific style and with a calm and constructive treatment and deep and extensive research. He said the government's effort in this field were greatly helped by effective participation and field work by Crown Prince Hassan whom he thanked for his contribution to the collective effort.

## ARAMCO donates to university

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab American Oil Company (ARAMCO) has made a donation of \$50,000 to the University of Jordan to assist projects undertaken by the Faculty of Agriculture.

An announcement said that a cheque for the sum was handed to University President Abdul Salam Al Majali by the ARAMCO representative in Amman.



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Responsible Editor and Director General:

MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

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## Guidelines for reform

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein's speech yesterday at the opening of the National Conference on Education will surely be categorised as one of the King's most important national speeches yet. Its historic relevance and significance can be attributed first and foremost to its civilisational dimension, which elegantly touched upon nearly all aspects of life in the Kingdom, as well as Jordan's interaction with other civilisational forces on a global basis.

In laying down principles for reviewing and reforming Jordan's educational system, His Majesty applied presented our system from both a national and an international perspective. After poignantly referring to man as the most valuable resource that we possess, King Hussein proceeded in yesterday's speech to say that it was high time, indeed, to subject the educational system in Jordan to the kind of review and reformation that the other dimensions of life in Jordan had undergone already. The King also instructed our educators and academicians that their re-evaluation of the educational programme must be guided by four main concerns, all of which are equally significant; and, when combined, they form a complementary and indispensable system of goals.

Whether one highlights His Majesty's call to accord spirituality and religion their due in our reformations to be introduced to our educational system, or his observation that we in Jordan live in an interdependent world where we should strive to preserve our national identity, as well as remain receptive to the outside world and its positive messages and contributions, one deals with issues which are highly interconnected. "We are all partners in one human global drama," King Hussein reminded the audience during the opening of the conference. In this human global drama we all share common problems and face common challenges. Each of us, in this small world of ours, contributes in his or her special way and capacity, the King reminded the Jordanian academicians and educators. And, in advocating a new educational system for Jordan, His Majesty cautioned the nation that, whatever educational system that we introduce and adopt, it should be a flexible and dynamic one capable of adapting to the developments of a changing world.

The King's speech also addressed local and indigenous problems and concerns in education by incorporating the need to draw an equitable balance between man and his resources and conditions. His Majesty called on our policymakers in education, as well as on our children and, indeed, their parents and families, to choose wisely the educational pursuits of our youth to assure optimum harmony between man in Jordan and his environment in the broadest sense. But, above all, King Hussein's address to the National Conference on Education reminded Jordanians that the educational institution in Jordan is the single most important catalyst for transformation in the country, and that it embodies within it the seeds that will determine our collective future. The form and quality of education which will be made available to our younger generations now, and in the future, will surely decide our fate and place among the community of nations and peoples. To paraphrase the words of His Majesty, we in Jordan do not live on an island where we can indulge in pursuits in an international vacuum. Rather, we should be prepared to give and take, to contribute and learn in a continuous process which will keep our giant door of *ijtihad* scrupulously open. Our current review and reformation shall be continuous and not an isolated event or a rare episode or phenomenon, King Hussein demanded. These are heartening words, and we must do our best — officials, educators, and citizens alike — to respond to this demand.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Exemplary cooperation

AFTER 35 years of waiting and near loss of hope, Jordan and Syria have been able to take the first step in the long march towards building the Wadihah Dam with the conclusion of an agreement in Amman last Thursday to jointly exploit the water of Yarmouk River. The deal does not only reflect the two countries' desire to launch joint action for further prospects, but it also reflects their determination to overcome difficulties and the role of sabotage which the Israeli enemy had tried to play against its Arab neighbours and their cooperation in economic and political fields. It is a success over all conspiracies against Arab coordination and Arab development, and will have its far-reaching effects on the Arab World as a whole. Jordan started thinking seriously about exploiting the potential wealth of Yarmouk River in 1952 but the Israelis have been obstructing steps taken in this direction and have been trying to steal Arab water. The Arabs still remember Israel's conspiracies to block the construction of Khaldun Al Walid dam and its raid on that dam in the 1967 aggression. The agreement reached on Thursday on building the dam represents a political as well as an economic decision, coming as a fruit of Jordanian-Syrian cooperation.

### Al Dustour: Israel terrorises Lebanon

ISRAEL'S frontal air and on Ain Al Hilweh launched Saturday inflicted heavy casualties on the Palestinian refugees and showed beyond doubt that the Israelis still maintain their terrorist policies which they had started decades ago. This massacre committed by Zionists without any provocation, represents another dangerous escalation of the situation in the Middle East, and is another move to aggravate the sufferings and the ordeal of tens of thousands of refugees who have been exiled from their homeland by the use of force. The latest raid which caused the death and injury of tens of men, women and children did not come as a reply to resistance activity in South Lebanon or occupied Palestine. It was a crime committed in cold blood without any justification and only for the sake of getting rid of Palestinians everywhere. Blinded and drunk with its military superiority and tempted by a weak and divided Arab World, Israel has been pursuing a policy of killing and destroying all that which can be related to Palestinian people.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Israeli aggression

SINCE the establishment of the Jewish state in Palestine Israel's terrorist and aggressive actions have never stopped. The latest such aggression was directed Saturday on Ain Al Hilweh refugee camp on the outskirts of Sidon in South Lebanon. The raid was encouraged by the weak Arab World and the absence of any power to deter the enemy from committing further acts of aggression on Arab people. The raids were encouraged by the lack of peace which Israel has been careful to avoid, and as a result of deep Zionist belief that continued aggression and continued terrorism will finally impose a de facto solution on the Arabs and will fulfil Zionism's dreams. Every time Israel launches air raids on the camps and the Arab towns and cities tens of innocent people fall victim.

# Step by step Arab economic integration

By Dr. Waleed Sadi

THE fact that the Gulf Cooperation Council has succeeded where the Arab League system has failed coupled with the observation that some Arab countries in various regions of the Arab World, i.e., North Africa and the Near East, are separately forging their own arrangements or associations in economic matters, demonstrate that the road to achieve an overall inter-Arab economic union is through sub-regional economic common markets. The ultimate objective would remain to realise a unitary common market for all the Arab countries under the Arab League umbrella. Such intermediate steps on the path of the ultimate objective of one common market to serve all the Arab World need not be interpreted as a stab in the back of the Arab League system or a serious setback to the whole process of the Arab League. Rather they should be viewed as interim measures which aim to complement the actions undertaken by the League. The League would be expected under the formula suggested above to monitor the sub-regional economic arrangements between the concerned Arab countries with a view to affect a linkage between such sub-regional associations on pragmatic and solid basis. When the final stage of connecting the various Arab economic associations is realised through the direct involvement and participation of the Arab League, the Arab World would have achieved the much aspired for and dreamt about economic unity. Hopefully the realised economic union between the Arab countries could in turn serve as the foundation for the other manifestations of Arab cooperation and coordination especially in the political context.

The proposed route for this stage by stage approach to an overall economic union among the member states of the Arab League would necessitate drawing heavily on the experiences of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the emulation to the greatest extent possible of its Charter and institutions. In this vein one would have thought that Jordan, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon would forge an economic association similar to the one existing between the Arab Gulf states to serve as an interim arrangement leading eventually to the ultimate objective of a general Arab common market. The Maghreb Arab countries could do likewise and establish their own intermediate economic association. There are several Arab sub-regions each with its own peculiar and distinct characteristics and features which in their cumulative aspect would warrant an initial and independent association for each and every such sub-region. To repeat, any such intermediate and separate economic association will be instituted under the direct guidance and supervision of the Arab League system which shall remain for all times privy to all steps undertaken for the intermediate and final stages of the much aspired for Arab common market linking the Arab Gulf countries

with the Maghreb countries under the aegis of the Arab League system.

One would venture to suggest that the first order of business for any given sub-regional Arab economic association should address the issue and objective of freedom of movement of the peoples affected by any such association. Freedom of movement of peoples entails in the final analysis also freedom of movement of their ideas, modes of transportation and capital. In the physical sense, freedom of movement of people and their modes of transportation would necessarily mean a dignified and efficient processing of entry and exit of the citizens of the member states of the concerned sub-regional Arab associations within their respective sub-region on the basis of identification papers and titles of motor vehicles used for the purpose of their transportation to and from such states. We all have seen how efficient and dignified is the entry and departure procedures instituted between the European countries and how envious we, the Arabs, have become of their "civilised" ways in these contexts. The Arab peoples are entitled now to similar treatment at least when they cross the borders of their own Arab countries and are yearning impatiently for the day when crossing the border of one Arab country into another Arab country would be done with dignity and efficiency. That's why sub-regional associations within the Arab World could offer the first avenue towards the total and overall inter-Arab countries travel with honour and dignity.

Freedom of ideas within the context of this discussion would entail of course freedom of transfer of technology both in its intellectual and mechanical dimensions with a view to affect and realise an equilibrium in the developments of the Arab countries member of any given sub-regional association in all spheres and aspects of human and economic endeavours. Tariff barriers would also have to be dismantled and eliminated between the member Arab states of the sub-regional associations if not in one giant and bold leap then by stages should there be fear that major economic dislocations would ensue should tariff barriers be removed abruptly. Transfers of capital between member states of any given sub-regional Arab association should likewise be facilitated and promoted with minimum restrictions and controls to ensure maximum harmony between the various aspects and manifestations of the sub-regional association. A unitary currency must be envisaged in the final analysis. It goes without saying that the economic and industrial planning in each and every Arab member state of any given sub-regional association must be conducted in due course and within the context of an overall sub-regional

economic and industrial master plan to ensure optimum efficiency and in order to avoid duplication of efforts and endeavours to the greatest extent possible. To be sure all these suggested efforts for economic cooperation and coordination cannot bear fruit without being complemented by a series of other steps and measures which would fall under the category of sub-regional infrastructure building ranging from the elaboration of networks of highways and other forms and modes of communications, electricity lines and water sources all inter connected on a sub-regional basis, at least for the duration of the interim period envisaged here.

Residency and work permits for the citizens of the Arab member countries of the projected sub-regional associations must of course be liberalised within the respective sub-region to the greatest extent possible with a view to accord the objective of freedom of movement of peoples, ideas and capital real value and meaning. Needless to say, the peculiar economic constraints and hardships posed in any Arab member country of any given sub-regional association must be reckoned with and dealt with in the process of executing the policy of liberalised granting of work permits in particular.

The list of issues and objectives that need to be agreed upon in the proposed Arab-regional associations is indeed long and it is certainly outside the scope of this writing to cover them all. Rather the intent of this writer is to dwell on the principle of affecting sub-regional Arab associations and to elaborate on some of the modalities for rendering them operational on an interim basis. We must not lose sight of the fact at all times that the ultimate objective of affecting and realising a workable general Arab common market is to have one that can function along the same guidelines governing the European Community association. The road to this objective is indeed long and tortuous but a genuine beginning must be made during the lifetime of present Arab generations if the Arab World wants and seeks to share one common destiny and regain its civilisational weight and relevancy in international relations. Whether the Arab states outside the orbit of the Gulf Cooperation Council will be truly forthcoming in their pious advocacy of Arab cooperation and coordination and accept to sacrifice some elements and features of their individualistic and selfish interests for the sake of the greater goal of an Arab common market has yet to be put to the real test. Arab governments in the East and the West must have taken notice by now that their peoples yearn for an overall Arab common market and when given an opportunity will exercise their collective will in favour of such a market without hesitation. Surely the day will come when this Arab will shall be implemented.

## Public opinion and the Middle East conflict

By Fouad Moughrabi

TABLE 9  
American sympathies in the Middle East\*

		(per cent)			
		Israel	Arab Nations	Neither	No Opinion
1982: September	32	28	n/a	n/a	60
August	41	12	31	16	100
June	52	10	29	9	100
April-May	51	10	26	11	100
January	49	14	23	14	100
1981: July-August	44	11	34	11	100
January	40	14	31	15	100
1978: November	39	13	30	18	100
September (late)	42	12	29	17	100
September (early)	41	12	29	18	100
August	44	10	33	13	100
April-May	44	10	33	13	100
March	38	11	33	18	100
February	33	14	28	25	100
1977: December	44	10	27	19	100
October	46	11	21	22	100
June	44	8	28	20	100
1975: January	44	8	22	26	100
December	50	7	25	18	100
October	47	6	32	25	100
1970: March	44	3	32	21	100
1969: January	50	5	28	17	100
1967: June	56	4	25	15	100

Question: "In the Middle East conflict, do you think the U.S. should favor Israel, favor the Arab countries, or should the U.S. not favor one side over the other?"

\*Results based on those who have heard or read about events in the Middle East (Aware Group). All of the above are telephone surveys.

## U.S. aid to the region

THE U.S., deeply involved in the affairs of the Middle East, emerged in the 1970's and 1980's as the principal global power in the region. Significant levels of U.S. military and economic aid go to the Middle East, principally to Israel and to Egypt. The U.S. has military bases and personnel stationed in the region and has intervened militarily in Lebanon. Public sentiment on military aid and military involvement is considerably more cautious than the attitude of foreign policy leaders or of the U.S. government. "By large majorities (63 per cent and 65 per cent), the American public opposed giving military aid to other nations and favoured cutting back money spent for that purpose, at a time when the administration was increasing arms aid." Table 12 shows the gap between leaders and the public on issues related to military aid.

On most of the issues, the public do not favour aid; they think it gets the U.S. involved in other people's affairs and do not think it helps prevent the spread of Communism. In the 1982 Gallup survey for the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, "more members of the public (33 per cent) wanted to decrease or stop military aid and arms sales to Israel than wanted to increase them (9 per cent)." Furthermore, most people opposed sending troops in case the Arabs cut off oil to the U.S. or in case the Arabs invade Israel, as Table 13 shows. Most respondents, leaders and public alike, oppose sending troops in both situations. A good percentage of the leaders who objected to sending troops opted in 1978 for sending military sup-

TABLE 12  
Military Aid and Arms Sales (1974, 1978, 1982)

	(percent)			
	1974 Public	1978 Public	1982 Leaders	1982 Public
In favor of military aid	22	29	60	28
In favor of military sales	35	—	67	39
Military aid helps security of other nations	69	72	87	71
Military aid helps economy of other nations	60	59	40	55
Military aid a good substitute for using U.S. troops	44	49	70	51
Military aid helps our economy	31	43	73	39
Military aid helps prevent Communism	36	35	66	37
Military aid gets us too involved in other countries' affairs	78	79	55	78
Military aid less dictators use power against their own people	59	61	73	65

Question: "On the whole, do you favor or oppose our giving military aid to other nations? By 'military aid' I mean arms and equipment, but not troops."

"On the whole, do you favor or oppose our government selling military equipment to other nations?"

Source: Adapted from American Public Opinion and U.S. Foreign Policy (Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, 1983).

## Israeli public opinion

In the 1950's and early 1960's, the Palestinians were "invisible." When Golda Meir said in 1970 that "there is no such thing as Palestinians," she was reflecting a national consensus in Israel and in the U.S. The Middle East conflict remained an Arab-Israeli conflict, and not a Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

The Palestinians became visible after 1967. During the following decade, the dispute focused on whether or not there were Palestinians, who they are and what they want. Now the debate is over alternative solutions for a settlement. While there is a consensus in Israel on ruling out an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza, the Israeli public is divided on the issue of what should be done with

the occupied territories. Table 15 shows only 5 per cent of the Israeli public favour "an independent Palestinian state, with arrangements for Israel's security." Only 5 per cent favour complete annexation of the territories. However, a total of 49 per cent prefer retaining the territories. A Smith Institute survey in September 1986 asked a nationwide sample: "Should Israel offer the Arabs a territorial compromise in Judea-Samaria-Gaza in return for guarantees, in peace negotiations?" Fifty-four per cent said no; and 37 per cent said yes. The same question, asked in February 1986, elicited a 50 per cent no and a 41 per cent yes.

In July 1978, *New Outlook* commissioned the Public Opinion Research Institute (PORI) to survey public attitudes on the following questions:

1. Under what conditions, if any, would you be ready to return the occupied territories to Arab sovereignty?
2. Do you believe that it is possible to achieve peace without including the Palestinians as partners to the peace agreement?
3. What should the Palestinians do so that Israel will accept them as partners to the peace negotiations?
4. Would you support holding on to most of the territories, even at the risk of a rift with the United States?

Table 16 shows the results for each question: 48.9 per cent indicate willingness to return the occupied territories to Arab sovereignty under certain conditions which include the following:

- a. that there would be arrangements guaranteeing that the territories would not be used as a base against Israel;
- b. that the Arabs would recognise Israel's rights to live in peace and security;
- c. that a free flow of people and goods across the borders be maintained.

In 1978, the number of those ready to return the territories under certain conditions was

(Continued on page 5)

## Sympathies in the Middle East

TABLE 11  
U.S. Neutrality in the Middle East (1985)\*

	(percent)
U.S. should favor Israel	18.7
U.S. should favor Arabs	0.2
U.S. should favor neither side	69.6
Don't know	10.5
Total	100.0

Question: "In the Middle East conflict, do you think the U.S. should favor Israel, favor the Arab countries, or should the U.S. not favor one side over the other?"

\*Survey Research Center (1985) on behalf of the International Center for Research and Public Policy, n=655.

Seymour Martin Lipset calls "soft support." Thus, many of the same people who sympathise with Israel oppose arm sales to it, think the present level of U.S. aid is too much and oppose sending U.S. troops even if Israel were invaded by neighbouring Arab countries. Close scrutiny of the figures reveals the hardly unexpected fact that the majority of Americans strongly prefer neutrality in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Indeed, the erosion of support that Israel suffered in the last decade has not resulted in significant, lasting gain for the Arab side. Instead, the neutral category gained substantially. As Table 11 shows, 20 per cent think the U.S. should favour Israel while an impressive 70 per cent think the U.S. should favour neither side in the Arab-Israeli conflict. This finding is further buttressed by the clear public support of the idea that the U.S. government should have friendly relations with Israel (87 per cent) as well as with the Arab governments in conflict with Israel (86 per cent).

Sympathy for Israel seems to be a constant value in American political culture, but it is not unconditional and does not extend to pro-Israeli positions on all issues. A majority of respondents thinks the present levels of aid are excessive; a majority also sees Israel as intransigent (not working hard enough) in the peace process; and a clear majority thinks that the Palestinians have a legitimate grievance, deserve their own state alongside Israel, and want to see the PLO involved in peace negotiations.

While the public sympathised with Israel over the Arabs by 45 per cent to 17 per cent, they supported Israel over the Palestinians by a lesser margin, 40 per cent to 17 per cent. Opinion leaders were even more sensitive to the difference in terminology. Their support for Israel over the Arabs (51 per cent to 19 per cent) dropped to 42 per cent for Israel over the Palestinians.

The emergence of a sympathy factor for the Palestinians is an important phenomenon. The facts of Palestinian homelessness, the persistence of their struggle and the events in Lebanon may account for the emergence of this factor. Regardless of the reasons for it, the point that the American public is more willing to sympathise with the Palestinians than with the Arabs in the conflict with Israel is certainly worth further examination.

Except for hard core of roughly 20-25 per cent of the public, sympathy for Israel is what

TABLE 13  
Shift in American Sympathy (1978, 1981, 1982)

	(percent)									
	Israeli Position					Palestinian Position				
	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	Total	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	Total
Feb. 1978	27	34	19	20	100	—	—	—	—	0
July 1981	29	37	18	16	100	22	36	21	21	100
Aug. 1982*	32	41	15	12	100	28	40	18	14	100
Sept. 1982*	24	51	10	15	100	39	27	15	19	100

Question: "Compared to a year ago, would you say you are more or less optimistic about the future of the peace process?"

Question: "Compared to a year ago, would you say you are more sympathetic or less sympathetic to the Israeli/Palestinian position?"

\*August 4-5, 1982; n=752.

September 22-23, 1982; n=605.



## Arab film festival in London this month

LONDON — This month the National Film Theatre will host London's first Arab Film Festival. The 55,000 members of the British Film Institute will at last have the chance to see some of the outstanding films made in the Arab World over the past 20 years.

There will be films from Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria and Kuwait. The wide variety of directors and of themes offers a fascinating window on Arab Society — its traditions, aspirations and contradictions.

Ironically, most of these films have not been widely distributed in Arab World itself, partly due to the lack of a proper cinematographic infrastructure, distribution facilities and strategy, but also because of the somewhat sensitive nature of many of the issues with which the films deal.

Represented at the festival will be well-established film directors such as Youssef Chahine (*The Land and The Sparrow*), Mohammed Lakhdar-Hannane (*Years of the Brazier*), and Ahmed Rachedi (*Optim and the Road*). There will also be some more recent classics such as Bourhan Ala-

wiyeh's *Kafir Qassem*, Mohammad Malas's *City Dreams* and Khalid Al Saddiq's *The Cruel Sea*.

The new generation of directors is represented by Tunisian Nacer Khemir's *Searchers in the Desert*, Atif Al Tayyeb's *The Bus Driver*, and Samir Zikra's most recent film, *Chronicle of the Year to Come*.

The programme has been compiled by the Committee for the London Arab Film Festival, Rosa Issa, manager of the Kufa Gallery in Westbourne Grove and official consultant to the NFT on Arab cinema and Jana Gough, a freelance editor who specialises in books on the Arab World.

In the upcoming months Channel 4 will be showing a season of Arab films, including an introductory documentary on Arab cinema, followed by a feature film each week for a month.

Timed to coincide with the London Arab Film Festival are two concerts of Arab music at the Purcell Room on the South Bank. The first is by Reineette l'Ornaise, the doyenne of classical Arab-Andalusian music, the second is an evening of traditional Arab music given by a group of musicians from Egypt — Arah News.

## Sport intensifies brain's blood flow

CEREBRAL blood circulation in humans increases unexpectedly dramatically when the body is subjected to physical strain. These are the surprising findings of experiments conducted by Professor Wolf-Dieter Heih of the Max-Planck-Institut für neurologische Forschung (Max Planck Institute of Neurological Research) in Cologne and Professor Wildor Hollmann, a sports physician from Cologne, involving test persons riding a bicycle with an ergometer. The results do not coincide with those obtained in animal experiments. The extent

of cerebral blood flow was established by a harmless radio-active marker-substance injected into the bloodstream prior to the beginning of the test. The full significance of this newly discovered phenomenon is still unclear.

According to the two scientists, it is quite possible, however, that the hormone-like neurotransmitters produced by this surge of blood are "flushed out," as it were, and transported to a person's chest whenever they are required there — The German Research Service.

## Food on the hoof breaks into a gallop

Feona McKwan examines the changing eating habits of the three-meals-a-day Briton, who is now likely to nibble in The Yorkshire Pud or square up to a sticky bun in the The Old Square.

LONDON — Britain is becoming a nation of nibblers. Those used to three set meals a day are changing to less formal patterns and eating more adventurously.

The Americans call it grazing, eating small amounts and often, and there is a rising trend in Britain towards "picking," choosing food from a variety of ready-made snacks. The fast food explosion and more rapid pace of life have contributed to this.

Nowhere is this preference for "food on the hoof" more evident than in the new phenomenon in the U.K. of "food courts". These days it seems no competitive shopping centre, leisure or sports complex leaves the drawing board without this magic ingredient.

A food court is "a deliberately created refreshment area comprising separate food shops, stalls and kiosks serviced by communal seating," according to Fitch and Co., which designed the UK's first true food court in 1983.

An average court contains from eight to 10 trading kiosks selling varieties of food, has seating for about 350 people and covers about 12,000 sq ft. A typical mix kiosks might include a pizza parlour next to a hamburger or Mexican bar — Mexican is the most rapidly growing type of fast food in the U.K. — close to a sticky bun counter, an ice-cream or cookie bar, a seafood bar and a fruit-juice counter.

Morgan Grenfell Laurie, surveyors and property and financial advisers, has identified about 60 schemes being built, refurbished or planned which will incorporate fast food courts. The Design Solution, a design consultancy, reports that there will be four food courts opening quite soon.

The concept originated in the U.S. where it has been popular for 10 to 15 years. American

courts are predictably larger, seating up to 600 people, and served by up to 20 kiosks. The Union Station scheme in St. Louis, Missouri, contains 40 kiosks. The idea has been adopted also in the Far East, Australia and Canada, although not yet in continental Europe.

Behind the concept of serving shoppers with cheap, quick eating, there is a hard-nosed motive for the growth of food courts with developers and investors: It is not only shoppers that they nourish but sales in the surrounding shops.

By first attracting and then trapping shoppers, as developers have discovered, a successful food court acts as an engine to drive sales throughout the entire shopping centre.

Mr. Anthony Shingler, of Morgan Grenfell Laurie, tells of two similar shopping centres on the east coast of America. One has a food court, the other has not. The one with the court is said to have a sales turnover of between 30 to 50 per cent higher than its rival.

"The idea," says Mr. Shingler, "is that the court acts as a parasite on the pedestrian flow, luring trapped shoppers, it refuels them and extends the 'dwell' time and so they are likely to spend more money."

Faced with the proliferation of shopping centres, developers and investors are looking for the competitive edge. Mr. Kune Gustafson of Fitch explains: "Gone are the days when shopping centres had pre-ordained catchment areas. Now shoppers have a choice of centres within a few miles of their homes. And with many centres containing the same core shops, one point of difference can be the food court."

In inner cities, food courts are becoming the modern-day village green, Mr. Gustafson suggests. They can act as a meeting place,

somewhere to sit and watch the world go by. "It's not the same as sitting in a Woolworths or a British Home Stores having a cuppa..."

Food courts may be the flavour of the moment with developers, but guaranteeing the success of such schemes — which cost at least £1 million (\$1.62 million) each — is another matter. It is a high-risk area and one which specialists predict will claim more casualties. If the location is wrong or the types of food on offer are misjudged, failure is likely.

One example of getting the food wrong happened in The Ridings Scheme in Wakefield, Yorkshire. Of the 10 kiosks in the food court, one sold Indian food. Despite being heavily patronised at lunchtime and serving quality food, it proved to be the least popular in terms of sales. The situation was remedied when the Indian food was replaced by a kiosk called The Yorkshire Pud which is among the court's best sellers.

Mr. Ian Sherman of Beresford Sherman, a leading restaurant design company, stresses the importance of a central location. "Many developers make the mistake of slapping them in anywhere there's a dead space."

"Food courts are not for amateurs. They need a lot of commitment and understanding of the retail trade and food and the preference of shoppers," says Mr. Michael Haskoll, architect of two existing food courts, with seven more on the drawing board.

Among the more successful courts in the U.K. are Waverley Market and Cameron Toll Centre in Edinburgh. The Ridings, the Victoria Centre in Nottingham and Old Square in Walsall, in the West Midlands.

In spite of the risks, the phenomenon looks as though it will be not so much a passing fad than, increasingly, a way of life which will have more and more of us eating a "bun on the run" — Financial Times feature.

## Randa Habib's Corner

### Fillers

A LETTER from a reader attracted my attention to the problem of "fillers" on JTV Channel 2. The fact is that often, between programmes, JTV broadcasts mostly variety videos of pop singers and groups. And even though many viewers enjoy pop music, others have the right to watch something else. Why not include travel news, even a funny cartoon film would provide a nice break between programmes. The old film shorts of Laurel and Hardy, and the unforgettable Charlie Chaplin would also fit perfectly.

Varieties must be a full programme on their own, and not only fillers. Music Box had fans of all age groups, and that programme should remain fixed on a specific day, as a full programme. As for the "in between" programmes, JTV should either organise its scheduling in such a way that "fillers" are not required, or else find funny, educational short films to show. Locally-produced national films would also do the job. Short touristic films about Jordan's new archaeological and touristic sites, still unknown to the public would be welcome. The Zarga Main spa is a good example. The Dibbine Park, known by few people, is also a suitable topic. Sports activities in Jordan, from rallies to soccer games, can also form short programmes independent from the news. There are hundreds of examples of local or foreign items that could fit perfectly in the ever so numerous "fill-in" times on JTV.

## Failures lead African governments to privatise state-owned industries

By Larry James  
The Associated Press

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — From Senegal to Angola, West African nations are selling off state-owned enterprises to private investors.

The goal is to take bloated, inefficient companies off the state payroll and sell them to private investors who might be able to make them work better. But there are problems: It's tough finding buyers for some state companies, and it may be a long time before the buyers can make a solid return on their investments.

In recent moves toward opening state companies to private ownership:

— Officials of the Ivorian economy and finance ministry are expected to offer for sale equity holdings in 103 state companies involved in shipping, palm oil, rail and transport and textiles. The Ivorian government has already sold holdings in 28 companies involved in agriculture, commerce, tourism and public works.

— Senegal announced plans in July for the privatisation of 26 of 51 companies "the government partly owns or controls. These include a textile manufacturer, hotels, banks and an aluminium foundry."

— Ghana announced this month

it will divest 30 state-owned enterprises.

Zaire has dissolved nine state banking, fisheries, and transportation enterprises.

Nigeria is looking for buyers for state-owned banks, breweries and insurance companies.

Benin and Congo have expressed a desire to sell semi-government companies that are draining national treasuries.

Marxist Angola has said it wants to create a private sector, and representatives have met with potential American investors.

In the early 1960s, many newly independent governments were determined to reap the benefits of their countries' resources. They put most companies in public hands, declaring that no longer would private, foreign-owned companies get rich at their expense.

However, government companies often grew into monsters, employing many people but accomplishing little.

Ghana, once the world's largest cocoa producer, established a cocoa marketing board to buy from farmers and sell on international markets. Authorities planned to use earnings from the country's major product to finance development.

But because of low prices offered by the board to farmers, many farmers left the fields for

higher pay and easier work at the marketing board itself. At one point, 105,000 people were employed in the unproductive marketing board, while annual cocoa production dropped from 600,000 tonnes at independence to 150,000 tonnes by the late 1970s.

In Zaire, the government took over the copper industry, but the money made from copper was reinvested in further production. As a result, the industry didn't receive enough money to keep it going, even at previous production levels.

Successful attempts at privatisation in West Africa have attracted much interest. Private airlines in Zaire and Nigeria run smoothly, in sharp contrast to state-owned lines.

Three years ago, American businessman John Moore took over operation of an unprofitable government-owned steel mill in Togo, despite the recommendation of a French consulting firm that the \$42-million facility be shut down.

Moore cut the workforce from 380 to 150, upped production from 4,000 tonnes to 9,000 tonnes and is making a profit.

The Togolese mill is only partial privatisation — Moore has a lease on the mill — but his success has attracted 52 private investors and a waiting list of Togolese businessmen eager to

share in the 12-per cent dividend the mill paid last year.

Moore is so pleased with results he has just purchased a former shoe factory in neighbouring Benin to make roofing materials.

Western bankers and aid specialists like the trend.

"We don't believe governments should be in the business of business," said Donald Sherck, a representative of the African Development Bank in Abidjan.

Sherck adds, however, that the rush to privatise does include some risks.

"We are concerned that by a premature leap into privatisation, the private sector could get condemned for not being the answer for the development of Africa."

"I think the euphoria of privatisation may well wear off short when there are not going to be takers," Moore said.

In Washington, Gerald Funk, a U.S. business consultant who formerly served on the U.S. National Security Council under President Jimmy Carter, agreed.

Funk suggested in an interview with the Associated Press that many public enterprises had been badly run in the past and are hardly lucrative targets for private takeovers.

"That's why it's hard to find buyers to pick up the pieces," he said.

## Public opinion and the Middle East conflict

(Continued from page 4)

slightly higher than the number of those who refuse to do so under any conditions. By 1984, the numbers were reversed as is shown in Table 15, and by 1986, nearly 54 per cent said they object to returning the territories in return for guarantees.

A hardening of the positions occurred in correlation with the increasing polarisation of Israeli society. As Table 17 indicates, the majority of Israelis do not think Israel should negotiate with the PLO even if it officially recognises Israel and refrains from "terrorist" acts.

In addition to splits along ethnic lines, the most important division within Israeli thinking falls along the lines of modernisation versus underdevelopment. Roughly 40 per cent of the society is modernised along Western European lines; the remaining 60 per cent are much less developed in terms of education, secularism and levels of income. The question here is, whether this split reflects a similar division among the public on issues of peace and settlement.

Gloria Falk argues that there is "little, if any polarisation, as to the complexity of peace issues... a majority (57 per cent) of Israelis hold mixed and sometimes incompatible views on the peace issues, suggesting that positions are not firmly held." The large centre according to Falk is "soft" and could be "malleable" if a real settlement presents itself.

Figures fluctuate according to events. However, this does not explain the rather serious differences in interpretation that characterise various narratives. The New Outlook poll of July 1978 was conducted in order to strengthen the argument that there is in the Israeli public a readiness for peace and settlement. Akiva Orr's interpretation in *Middle East International* defines a solution as one involving the return of the occupied territories to Palestinian sovereignty. Gloria Falk's underlying assumption is that a settlement means a trade of territory for peace with Jordan, not the Palestinians. She suggests that an independent Palestine state on the West Bank and Gaza would be an extreme option.

Once these underlying assumptions are spelled out, the figures and the narrative interpretations begin to make sense. Let us, however, look at the data without any preconceptions.

Table 18 shows results of a nationwide survey which asked the public the following question: "Do you support those who act to make the Arabs leave Judea and Samaria?" Sympathy for Rabbi Meir Kahane's suggestion that the Palestinians should be expelled from their homes on the West Bank and Gaza has increased by 10 per cent from February 1985 to September 1986. In other words, roughly 40 per cent of the Israeli public now approves the extremist positions advocated by Kahane and others.

The increase in public support

for right-wing extremist positions is confirmed in other surveys. The Van Leer Institute commissioned a series of polls in 1985 which revealed that 59.3 per cent of religious youth and about 50 per cent of Oriental Jewish youth expressed agreement with the opinions of Meir Kahane. The September 1985 Van Leer poll discovered that 57 per cent of the youth said that every Arab in the occupied territories who refuses Israeli citizenship should be expelled; 38 per cent favoured private Jewish revenge associations; 42 per cent favoured a reduction of rights of all non-Jewish citizens; and 47 per cent said Christians and Muslims should be prohibited from reaching senior positions in the civil service.

A PORI survey in October 1985 asked a nationwide sample whether they are "for or against establishing an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza Strip if they recognise Israel and stop all hostile acts." Thirty per cent opted for, 4 per cent said it depends, 61 per cent were against, and 5 per cent had no answer. However, when respondents were asked "in principle, are the Palestinians entitled or not entitled to a state of their own?" 41 per cent said yes, 10 per cent said it depends, 43 per cent said no, and 6 per cent did not know. The first question is specific and deals with the issue of a separate, independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza. The second question is less specific, leaving margin of interpretation to the respondents, some of whom no doubt subscribe to the thesis, often put forth in Israel, that the Palestinians are entitled to a state of their own "in Jordan."

Nonetheless, one may conclude that on the highly specific issue of self-determination and statehood in the West Bank there is a body of support in Israel that hovers around 30 per cent of the public. Opposition to this option appears firm; however, when other scenarios are presented, such as some form of arrangement with Jordan, the opposition is reduced. Here again there is a bottom line of approximately 40 per cent who would frown on arrangements with Jordan that might lead to total Israeli abandonment of the occupied territories.

A core of some 30 per cent is willing to accept an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza under certain conditions. Another core of 40 per cent are opposed to this as well as other scenarios (e.g. Jordan) that might lead to Israeli withdrawal from the territories. The remaining 30 per cent are distributed in the following way: some are undecided, some may support a settlement if it receives a government consensus, but most are likely to support a hawkish position.

The government in Israel enjoys widespread support in its aggressive policy toward the Palestinians: 67 per cent favour the "demolition of terrorists' families' houses"; 87 per cent

TABLE 15  
Israeli Preferences for Final Status of West Bank and Gaza (1984)

HOLD ON	(percent)
A. Annexation of the West Bank and Gaza, giving Palestinians the same rights as Arabs in Israel	5
B. Keep things as they are now	21
C. Limited Palestinian Autonomy with Israel retaining full control over security	23
LET GO	
D. Partition of West Bank between Israel and Jordan, with Israel controlling security from the area it retains	23
E. Palestinian Autonomy in close association with Jordan, with arrangements for Israel's security	11
F. An independent Palestinian state, with arrangements for Israel's security	5
NO OPINION	12

"Here is a list of proposals for the final status of West Bank and Gaza. Palestinians. Of these, which one in your opinion would be the best for Israel?"

Public Opinion Research of Israel (PORI), September 1984.

Gloria Falk, "Israeli Public Opinion: Looking Toward a Palestinian Solution," *Middle East Journal* 39 (3), Summer 1985.

TABLE 17  
Israel to negotiate with PLO if it recognizes Israel and refrains from terrorism

	Yes	No	Don't know
February 1986	44	51	5
May 1986	42	53	5
August 1986	45	52	3
September 1986	43	52	5

"If the PLO will officially recognize Israel and refrain from terrorist acts, should we negotiate with it?"

Source: *Davar*, October 2, 1986.

favour the "expulsion of terrorists" who committed "terrorist acts"; and 47 per cent favour the expulsion of their families. Eighty-four per cent of respondents approved the air attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis and 64 per cent did not think the attack would have any effect on the chances for peace with the Arab states.

What can one conclude from all of these figures? In Israel, the public seems to reflect the position of its government on the issue of the Palestinians. It is willing to accept a fairly aggressive policy toward the Palestinians — the demolition of houses, deportation of activists and long prison terms. What also emerges, however, is the image of a divided society. Over time, the Palestinians have become an internal Israeli problem and the issue will increasingly impinge on the political discourse.

At the centre of the debate are questions of democracy, Jewishness and the nature of the state of Israel. How can the state remain democratic if it rules over two million Palestinians? To keep Israel Jewish, should one expel all the Arabs from the country? Ze'ev Schiff, a respected defence correspondent for *Ha'aretz*, envisions the possibility of civil war between Jews and Arabs. Other commentators talk openly about the rise of "fascism" in Israel.

It is unlikely that the issue of a peace settlement will be framed in Israel in a manner that deals specifically with the Palestinians, the PLO or the question of self-determination and Palestinian statehood. What is more likely to

TABLE 16  
New Outlook Poll (1978)

Question 1:	(percent)
Under no conditions at all	46.8
Under certain conditions	48.9
No answer	4.3
Question 2:	
Impossible without the Palestinians	43.7
Possible	35.2
Maybe, depends	7.2
Don't know	13.9
Question 3:	
Nothing, under no conditions	39.5
Recognize Israel, and/or abolish Covenant, and/or stop the terror	56.4
Other conditions	0.7
No answer	3.4
Question 4:	
For holding on	39.0
Depends, maybe	11.0
Against	32.8
No opinion	17.2

Source: *New Outlook*, September 1978.

TABLE 18  
Expulsion of Arabs

	Yes	No	Don't know
February 1985	29	68	3
May 1986	34	59	6
September 1986	38	58	4

Source: *Davar*, October 2, 1986.

emerge is a frame that is sellable to the public, namely, some form of negotiation and accommodation with Jordan. Such a frame is also consistent with Israel's long-standing definition of its strategic approach to a resolution of the conflict — an approach that emerged in 1949, and remained practically unchanged since then. This position will find a responsive partner in the United States and Egypt and will probably gain a majority of the Israeli public.

At the moment, the majority of the Israeli public as well as the majority of its establishment politicians think that they can find a solution (preferably with Jordan) which will circumvent the PLO and the uncomfortable issue of Palestinian nationalism. A minority of well-informed intellectuals such as Yehoshafat Harkabi, Meir Merhav and others do not think so.

## Doctors can usually do little for backache, says specialist

BACKACHE is seldom helped by doctors; 95 per cent of cases recover spontaneously within two or three weeks. Swedish orthopaedic surgeon Erik Spangfort says.

Professor Spangfort, of Huddinge University Hospital, was in Hamburg for the Fifth International Congress on pain.

He told the German news agency, dpa, in answer to a question, that acupuncture could ease back pain but not cure it.

Kay Brune of Erlangen University said there was no such thing as the "best drug" for treating arthritis. It was up to the medical profession to prove its skill in using tried and trusted methods.

Professor Spangfort admitted that doctors were in a difficult position. One reason was that patients were not, as he saw it,

examined carefully enough.

He complained that orthopaedic surgeons did not, as a rule, consult other specialists in connection with diagnosis and treatment.

It was extremely difficult to pinpoint the cause of backache. In many cases there were organic causes.

Doctors must, he felt, learn to make sure that a patient's backache did not assume chronic proportions. Only about five per cent of patients suffered from chronic backache of this kind.

They spared neither effort nor expense in their bids to get rid of the pain. They accounted for 80 per cent of expenditure in the orthopaedic sector.

Asked how he felt about acupuncture, he said it could ease the pain but not cure the backache. Professor Brune said tried and

trusted non-steroid drugs were still the best way of treating arthritic pain and inflammation.

The latest experiments with drugs such as Interferon and Cyclosporin that affect the body's immune system had not proved very promising on closer scrutiny.

Gisele Guilhaud of Paris and Robert Schmidt of Wurzburg presented research findings indicating that simple rheumatism drugs blocked sensitivity to pain right in the joint rather than via the nervous system.

There are about 2,000 nerve ends in a joint. They are normally insensitive but can, in the sick, respond to and register pain.

They were activated by biochemical changes resulting from inflammation, Professor Schmidt said. Other agents inhibited activation. Painkillers based on morphium, which have so far

been felt to work solely via the brain, can also block nerve ends in a joint and bring rheumatic pain to a halt.

In very serious cases morphium-based drugs could, he felt, be used.

A Frankfurt study group said about 1,400 medical practices needed to be set up in the Federal Republic to treat patients suffering from chronic pain.

Including special clinics there were at present only 95 to treat 450,000 patients suffering from pain caused by one complaint or another that failed to respond to conventional treatment.

The Frankfurt group, which concentrates mainly on pain research and continuing training for doctors, has branches in eight German cities — Allgemeine Zeitung, Mainz.

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# Lewis retains 400-metre relay title in final day of world track tourney

ROME (Agencies) — Carl Lewis overcame a two-metre deficit in the final 100 metres to give the United States the men's 400-metre relay title at the World Track and Field Championships on Sunday.

In winning his second gold medal of the meet, Lewis charged past Soviet Union Anchorman Vladimir Krylov to win by more than one metre, waving the baton in victory as he crossed the finish line. The time was an unofficial 2:29.9.

The Soviets finished second with Jamaica third. The U.S. also claimed the first gold medal of the final day of the games when they dethroned East Germany in the women's 4x100 metres relay final.

East German Silke Gladisch, winner of the individual 100 and 200 metres titles, took out a powerful option on a third gold

medal when she made up the stagger on the two runners outside her and landed over a healthy lead to Cornelia Oschkenat. But the Americans, Olympic champions in the absence of the boycotting East Germans at the 1984 Los Angeles Games, fought their way back.

Florence Griffith, silver medalist behind Gladisch in the 200 metres final, ran a handstorming third leg and handed over a tremendous lead to Pam Marshall, who completed a rousing victory and gave the United States their seventh Rome title. Marlies Goech, 100 metres gold medalist in the inaugural

1983 world championships in Helsinki, fought to cut back the deficit on the anchor leg, but East Germany's Helsinki title had

already changed hands.

The United States won in 41.58 seconds, ahead of East Germany (41.95) and the Soviet Union (42.33).

Rain fell early in the afternoon, as has become a habit during the last four days, but had stopped when the final day's competition of the nine-day championships began.

Peter Maher of Canada was the early leader in the marathon, which started out from the Olympic Stadium on its 42.195-km course.

Two youngsters trespassed into the race for a brief while, joining the leader outside the stadium, but quickly dropped out after grabbing a share of the camera spotlight.

Maher led by some 50 metres when he passed the five-km mark in 15 minutes 16 seconds.

## Aouita wins 5,000 m

ROME (AP) — Said Aouita of Morocco took the lead at the start of the final lap and raced to a 10-metre victory in the men's 5,000 metres at the games on Sunday.

Aouita's unofficial time of 13 minutes, 26.46 seconds was almost a half-minute slower than the world-record 12:58.39 he set on the same Olympic stadium track earlier this summer.

Second was Domingos Castro of Portugal with Jack Buckner of Britain third.

## Polish Navy captures Woodward Stakes

NEW YORK (AP) — Polish Navy, who missed the triple crown series because he was the third to finish, sailed into the three-year-old championship picture Saturday with a victory in the \$595,000 Woodward Stakes at Belmont Park.

"I think the three-year-old championship may be within reach," said trainer Shug

McGaughey after his colt scored a three-quarter-length victory over last-closing Gulch. "If any one stabs their toe, we have a chance."

"Some of the Triple Crown horses may be tiring off and if we were to win the Marlboro and fire well in the Jockey Club, that would put us right up there."

The one and one-eighth mile (1.8-kilometre) run attracted all the leading three-year-olds with the exception of Aly Sheba, the Kentucky Derby and Preakness winner. Travers winner Java Gold and Lost Code, a multiple-stakes winner.

Both Aly Sheba and Java Gold are expected to run in the one and one-quarter mile (2-km) Marlboro Cup and McGaughey said, "we'll have to take a look, won't we? We have our minds on it, sure."

Gone West held the lead until the top of the stretch when jockey Randy Romero put the son of Danzing-Navsup into the lead for good after holding second all the way.

"Shug did a great job with him and right now I think he's as good as any three-year-old around," Romero said.

Creme Fraiche, a 5-year-old who won the 1985 Belmont Stakes, rallied to finish third, a neck behind the runner-up and 2 lengths in front of Crypto Clearance.

Polish Navy carried 116 pounds (52.5 kilograms) over the distance in 1:47 and paid \$12.80, \$6.80 and \$4.20. Gulch, who carried 118 pounds (53 kg), including Jase Santos, returned \$7.60 and \$4. Creme Fraiche, 119 pounds (54 kg) with Robby Davis aboard, was coupled in the betting with Gone West as the Woody Stephens-trained entry, and paid \$3.60 to show.

Bordeaux Bob finished fifth, while Bet Twice, the Belmont Stakes and Haskell Handicap winner, was sixth in the field of nine.

Craig Perrett, Bet Twice's jockey, said, "I spent the whole race trying to get into a striking position and when I got him in that zone, he just didn't fire. I guess the triple crown kind of got to him."

Bet Twice finished second in

both the Kentucky Derby and Preakness before romping to a 14-length win in the Belmont Stakes.

Completing the order of finish were Gone West, Proud Debonair and Wind Chill.

Moment of hope was scratched. Gone West, ridden by Eddie Maple, set most of the pace with Polish Navy holding second all the way until he overtook Gulch. In mid-stretch, Polish Navy led runner-up Gone West by 2 lengths, then was hard-pressed to hold on.

The victory was the third in six starts this year for Polish Navy and was worth \$357,000 and boosted his career earnings to \$1,028,076.

After undergoing arthroscopic surgery last December, Polish Navy didn't return to the track until June 6. He posted two wins since then, including the Jim Dandy Stakes at Saratoga.

In his previous start, the colt finished third on a sloppy track in the Travers at Saratoga.

Polish Navy had been highly regarded as a 2-year-old, winning four straight before finishing seventh in the Breeders' Cup Juvenile Nov. 1 at Santa Anita. The Woodward is the first leg of New York's fall championship series that also includes the \$750,000 Marlboro Cup Sept. 20 and the \$1 million Jockey Club Gold Cup Oct. 10.

Slew O'Gold is the only horse to sweep the series, accomplishing the feat in 1984. Sun Master, ridden by Laffit Pincay, Jr., scored a nose victory over Banker's Jet in the \$85,350 Bojorum Handicap. Play the King finished third, a neck behind Banker's Jet as Pine Tree Lane finished sixth in the field of seven.

The entry paid \$3.20 to win and Sun Master was timed in 1:09.1-5 for the six furlongs. Crypto Clearance's fourth-place finish, worth \$35,700, boosted him over \$1-million mark in career earnings.



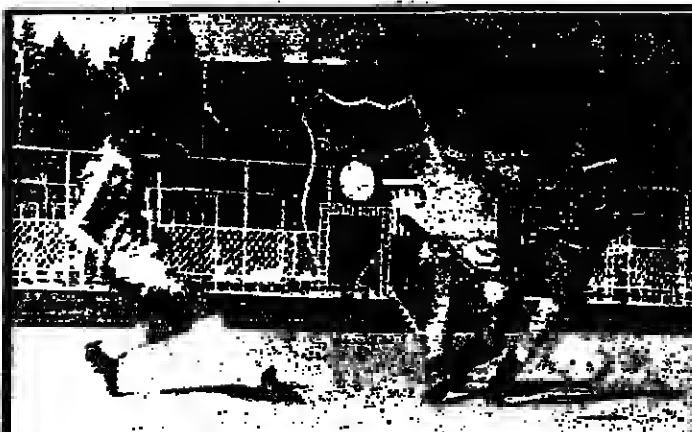
Piquet... a slice of luck

## Piquet outmanoeuvres Senna to win Italian Grand Prix

MONZA, Italy (R) — Nelson Piquet extended his lead in the world drivers' championship to a commanding 14 points over fellow-Brazilian Ayrton Senna when he won the Italian Grand Prix on Sunday.

But Piquet, driving a Williams fitted with the new active ride suspension, again owed his victory to a slice of good fortune after trailing Senna in a Lotus for much of a closely-contested race. Senna, who led from the 24th lap, swerved off the circuit on the 43rd of 50 laps when overtaking a back marker. There was a cloud of dust as he drove into a sand trap and Piquet took his chance to race into the lead. He went on to win by just 1.8 seconds.

But Nigel Mansell was third in another Williams but never challenged the leading pair after the early laps. Austrian Gerhard Berger in a Ferrari came in fourth ahead of Belgian Thierry Boutsen in a Benetton and Stefan Johansson of Sweden in a McLaren.



TRIO IN ACTION: Yarmouk University goalkeeper Khalidoun Irsheidat (left) moves to fend off a kick by Nari Yadrej, the University of Jordan forward, during a match played Sunday in the first Arab Collegiate Sports Festival. Yarmouk University team topped the soccer qualifying heats table after beating the University of Jordan 1-0. The University of Jordan secured the second position and the third place was won by Bahrain University.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### 100 injured in Bangladesh soccer violence

DHAKA (R) — About 100 fans were injured, 10 seriously, after clashes broke out during a match between Bangladesh's two top football teams on Sunday, police said. They said riot police fired tear gas and used stones and batons to disperse the fans after the Dhaka Mohammedan sporting club defeated Ahamani Krira Chakra 3-2 in an exciting league match. The police gave no reasons for the clash, saying such incidents had been a commonplace in big matches. "Some fans just go berserk when their teams face defeat," one police official told reporters.

### Soviet runners win Hokkaido Marathon

SAPPORO, Japan (AP) — Fedor V. Ryzhov ran away with the men's race while compatriot Lutsia A. Beliaev took the women's race Sunday in the 1987 Hokkaido Marathon. Ryzhov, who led from the 15-kilometre point, covered the 42.195 metres in the rain in 2 hours, 24 minutes, 28 seconds, far ahead of Japan's Tatsuyuki Tajiri, who finished in 2:33:13.

### Britons win individual yachting title

TOKYO (AP) — A British yacht sailed by 1987 British champions James Hartly and Ian Tiltett won Sunday's final race and captured the individual title in the international 14-foot dinghy world championships. The Hartly-Tiltett team collected a total of three points in winning five of the seven races on Lake Inawashiro, 200 kilometres northeast of Tokyo. They finished second in the fourth race and came in fourth in the sixth race. The winner of each race received zero points, the second-placed three points, the third-placed 5.7 points and so on. The lowest total won.

## Nottingham sinks from top spot in English League table

LONDON (R) — Nottingham Forest manager Brian Clough, never a man lost for words, will find plenty to say to his team after they squandered a clear lead for the second time in two matches to slip from a strong position in the English League table.

The players' ears rang with the plain-talking Clough's roars from the bench as they allowed Chelsea to come back from 3-1 down to win 4-3 on Saturday. An angry Clough, who saw his son Nigel contribute to the first-half lead with his fourth goal of the season, was in no mood to comment on the match as he hurried the players away afterwards.

He had already berated them last week for the same sin of slackening off against Southampton when a 2-1 Forest lead at the interval turned into a 3-3 full-time score. Forest were lying third before

## Filipino, Japanese woman win Malaysian marathon

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — Jimmy Dela Torre of the Philippines won the 6th annual International Penang Marathon by 6½ minutes Sunday and said he would use his 15,000-ringsgit (\$5,970) first prize to buy a house.

Dela Torre, 24, who holds the Southeast Asian Games Marathon record of 2 hours, 25 minutes, in Sunday's finished in 2:29:52 in Sunday's marathon through the streets of Penang, 300 kilometres northwest of Kuala Lumpur.

Australian John Duck, 35, was second in 2:31:43 and collected 3,000 ringgits (\$1,190). Japan's Tetsuji Iwase finished third in 2:33:15 and won 1,000 ringgits (\$400).

"I never expected to win. I

thought the Japanese and the defending champion Taiwanese Ho Shin-Yen and a few others were better than me," said Dela Torre, a sbnp assistant from Pavia in Iloilo City near Manila.

He said the prize money "works out to around 150,000 pesos and with such an amount, I can purchase a big house back home."

In the women's section, defending champion Satsuko Hanafusa of Japan retained her title in 2:54:58 over the same 42.195-kilometre distance. She won 5,000 ringgits (\$1,990).

Briton Leslie Watson was second in 3:02:51, winning 2,000 ringgits (\$796), while Malaysia's Connie Ng Kim Liang came third in 3:17:13 and collected 1,000 ringgits (\$400).

## Becker, McEnroe stumble into fourth round of U.S. Open

NEW YORK (R) — Defending champion Ivan Lendl breezed through another easy match, but Boris Becker and John McEnroe had to work long and hard for their third round U.S. Open victories on Saturday.

Becker, the fourth-seeded West German, dropped the second set to a surprisingly powerful Andrew Castle of Britain while playing on an injured ankle but rebounded to win 6-4, 5-7, 6-2, 7-5 in three and a half hours.

Castle, a qualifier, was the first British player ever to take a set from Becker, who was still struggling a little with his serve.

Becker twisted his right ankle when playing a lob in the second set, but after the ankle was taped up at 1-0 in the third he raced through to take a two sets to one lead.

After breaking Castle with a deep backhand volley to lead 6-5 the West German finished the match looking like the Becker who won two Wimbledon titles as

he held serve at love by blasting two aces and two service winners.

"I am especially pleased with the way I finished. I am pumped up to meet Brad," Becker said referring to Brad Gilbert, the 13th-seeded American.

Saturday was a typical day at the office for the eighth-seeded McEnroe.

McEnroe took a thrilling four-hour match from hard serving Slobodan Zivojinovic of Yugoslavia 6-4, 5-7, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3 but not before squandering two set points and receiving a point and then a game penalty for verbally abusing the umpire and a television soundman.

The game penalty came with McEnroe down 6-5, giving Zivojinovic the second set without having to play a point in the deciding game.

It took McEnroe a set and a half to regain his composure, but pumped up by the controversy and the crowd the "bad boy" of tennis recovered to win the last two sets and advance.

## AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY VACANCY

The Australian Embassy wishes to thank all individuals who applied for the vacancy of Clerk/Typist and advises that the vacancy has now been filled.

## FILIPINO WORKERS IN JORDAN

You are required to register now at the Philippine Embassy as the embassy can better assist you in case you need help.

The embassy's address is: Abbas Aqad St., near the 2nd Circle, P.O. Box 925207. Tel. nos.: 645161 and 643421.

Remember this is for your own good.

## FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Location: Jabal Amman, 5th Circle. Consists of 2 bedrooms, living room, dining room, salon (L-shaped), 2 bathrooms, kitchen with breakfast area, telephone, separate central heating, lift, and covered garage.

For more information, please call tel.: 810297

## SPANISH TEACHING COURSES

The Spanish Cultural Centre in Amman announces a course for teaching Spanish. Registration starts as of Monday, 7/9/1987. The three-month course starts on Saturday, 12/9/1987. Lessons for all levels under the supervision of Spanish teachers.

For further information please call tel.: 624049, Jabal Amman - 1st Circle, next to the Spanish embassy.

## REQUIRED SECRETARY/TYPIST STENOGRAPHER

Experience 2 - 4 years with contracting and or consulting engineering offices.

Qualified candidate requested to call on tel.: 630827, Amman, for interview appointment.

## FLAT FOR RENT

Luxury 2nd floor flat for rent in best location in Shmeisani; 340 sq.m., separate entrance, 2 car garage, 3-4 very large bedrooms, 2½ bathrooms, very spacious living area opportunity for roof garden, can be furnished if desired.

Please call tel.: 660504, between 8-1.30

## FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

Ground floor, with garden and garage, consists of 2 bedrooms, salon, dining room, modern utilities, fully equipped with electrical appliances, telephone, and central heating.

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## FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

Consists of 3 bedrooms, salon, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, veranda, central heating, telephone, central television aerial.

Location: Near Pizza Hut restaurant / Mecca Street.

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Consists of 3 bedrooms, salon, glassed-in veranda, kitchen with all electric appliances, central heating, and telephone.

Call tel.: 810401, 626984

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SIEMENS Teleprinter Machine Model T-1000 Made in Germany, good condition.

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## WANTED

Company requires local purchase/public relations man. Candidates should have:

1. At least 3-5 years experience in local purchase/public relations.
2. Read/write and speak English/Arabic.
3. Hold valid Jordanian light driving licence.

Tel: 813234, 9 a.m.-4 p.m.

## TWO FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT

The first consists of one bedroom. The other consists of two bedrooms, salon, dining room, kitchen. With central heating, Telephone and garage.

Location: Shmeisani near Birds Garden.

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## FOR RENT MODERN FURNISHED APARTMENTS

a- One bedroom, kitchenette and bath.  
b- Two bedrooms, living-dining room, kitchen and bath. Central heating and telephones.

Location: Jabal Amman, bet. 3rd & 4th Circles.

Tel: 641443 - 642351

## CONCORD

## DOWN AND OUT IN BEVERLY HILL

Performances 7.30, 9.10, 11.30, 11.40

## OPERA

## SAVAGE STREETS

Performances 7.30, 9.10, 11.30, 11.40

## PLAZA

## ZAPPED

Performances 7.30, 9.10, 11.30, 11.40







